THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 67. JANUARY 1. [No. 6. of VOL. 10.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following obſervations are the reſult of nearly five months reſidence in France during laſt ſummer, which, I am well aware, neither have nor aſpire to have any other value than their truth and accuracy. You will pardon the frequent recurrence of a nauſeous pronoun, which is, I can aſſure you, full as diſagreeable to my ears as to yours; and your *candid reader* is requeſted to believe that it is adopted as a ſort of voucher for the narrative, leſt the author ſhould be conſidered merely as an "*Ens rationis*," a being without

A local habitation and a name.

The loyalty alſo of my countrymen will, I am ſure, excuſe any errors in ſtyle, when they ſee the tendency of theſe obſervations to vindicate his Majeſty's Miniſters for having condeſcended to negociate with the Firſt Conſul, and to acknowledge ſo explicitly his title to the ſovereignty of France.

In the beginning of June laſt, having obtained his Majeſty's licenſe to paſs into France, I embarked at Graveſend, and reached Calais on the 4th of June. I recollected the ditty which Hogarth has immortalized, and at Calais gate expected to have ſeen the picture realized which the author of "Oh the roaſt beef of old England" has ſo facetiouſly deſcribed.

Veſtibulum ante ipſum primiſque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices poſuere cubilia Curæ:
Pallenteſque habitant Morbi, triſtiſque Senectus,
Et Metus, et maleſuada *Fames*, et turpis Egeſtas,
Terribiles viſu formæ! ÆN. 6.

But how was I ſurpriſed when, inſtead of the ghaſtly forms of *penury* and *famine*, I found the people happy in the enjoyment of plenty and the moſt profound tranquillity! Calais, it ſhould be obſerved, has weathered the ſtorm of the revolution without having been witneſs to one ſingle act of bloodſhed, notwithſtanding its choice of Robeſpierre for a repreſentative. I ſpent three weeks there pleaſantly, and (with one exception) quietly. A few days before I arrived, a man, whoſe real name was Duperron, but who had aſſumed a fictitious one, had been placed under the cuſtody of one of the *gens d'armes*, the police either having or pretending to have ſome cauſe to ſuſpect him. As ſoon as he knew he was ſuſpected, he quitted the hotel, and was ſuppoſed to have made good his eſcape from the country. For ten or twelve days the affair ſeemed forgotten, but one evening when I returned from the play, I was ſurpriſed to ſee ſome *gens d'armes* ſtationed about my hotel, and one of them ſeated at the elbow of Madame Grandſire, my hoſteſs, during ſupper. It appears that Fouché *(miniſtre de la police générale)* had intercepted ſome of Duperron's letters, actually written and ſent from Calais, and had given orders that domiciliary viſits ſhould be made, and that Madame Grandſire ſhould be ſent to Paris the next morning, in caſe the fugitive were not diſcovered. Late in the evening a man who had connived at his eſcape, after having been queſtioned and threatened by Monſ. Mengaud, the commiſſary of police, gave information that he was concealed in a cottage within the walls of the town. A guard was immediately placed near the houſe, and Duperron was conducted next morning, in chains, by two *gens d'armes* to Paris. He was in the Temple ſo late as September. I ſhould obſerve, that the night before his apprehenſion, he had offered 200 louis to a Daniſh captain to take him over to England. The day after my arrival at Calais, I addreſſed a letter, by miſtake, to Lucien Bonaparte, inſtead of Fouché, requeſting him to grant me a paſſport for the purpoſe of enabling me to continue my journey to Paris, and to examine ſome manuſcripts in the public libraries. In a few days he ſent me the following very flattering anſwer, which immediately removed the alarm I felt about the poſſibility of procuring a paſſport as an Engliſhman.

Liberté Egalité

Paris le 26 Prairial, an 8 de la République Francaiſe, une et indiviſible.

Le Miniſtre de l' Interieur à .....

J'ai reçu, Monſieur, la lettre par laquelle vous m'invitez à vous accorder un paſſe-

paſſeport pour venir de Calais à Paris. Cette demande concernant le Miniſtre de la Police Générale, je la lui ai tranſmiſe. S'il vous accorde, comme je l'eſpere, l'autorization que vous demandez, je donnerai des ordres à votre arivée a Paris, pour que les bibliotheques et les muſées vous ſoient ouvertes.

Je vous ſalue.

L. BONAPARTE.

A Monſieur ..... Anglois
a Calais, Dept. du Pas de Calais.

Notwithſtanding this auſpicious inſtance of republican breeding, I was detained three weeks at Calais, without hearing from Citizen Fouché, to whom I addreſſed two letters: but as Mr. ——, an Engliſhman, was under the neceſſity of taking a *gens d'armes* with him to Paris, owing to ſome informality in his paſſport, I deſired the commiſſary would grant me leave to accompany him. We were accordingly both conſigned to the care of the *gens d'armes*, who was charged to preſent us to the miniſter of police. The road from Calais to Paris is tolerably good.—We were much ſtruck with the appearance of cultivation, and an abundant harveſt on each ſide of us all the way. I do not recollect a ſingle uncultivated ſpot. The people of Amiens amuſed us with a ludicrous example of their wiſh for peace. As we paſſed through that populous town, a conſiderable crowd was buſied in preparing a plot of ground, in the middle of the city, for a column in honour of peace, and this only five or ſix days after the victory of Marengo had been announced.

At Chantilly we ſtopped an hour to view the ſtables, which are entire, and the remains of the *chateau*, which has been ſold to an individual for its value in raw materials, and is conſequently conſigned to deſtruction. The ſkeleton was ſtanding when we were there. On the 29th of June, I was left by my conductor at the office of Citizen Fouché, miniſter of police, and in the courſe of a few hours obtained permiſſion to reſide in Paris for two months, with the power to prolong my ſtay from time to time. It was here that I was firſt taught

—— veras audire ac reddere voces,

by the following notice, which I afterwards found in all the public offices, except that of the miniſter for foreign affairs, "Ici on s'honore du nom de citoyen."

Paris.—In attempting to deſcribe this capital of the civiliſed globe, I lament my inability to inſtitute a contraſt between its preſent and its paſt ſplendour. A traveller who had ſeen it before the revolution, might doubtleſs enrich his obſervations by many curious and intereſting compariſons. I ſaw it then for the firſt time, and I believe I may ſay that the effect of its firſt impreſſion was heightened by the humble expectations which I had formed of it from the partial repreſentations of my countrymen in former times. They did well to confine the compariſon to the reſpective ſtreets of the two capitals; and to ſet againſt the ſplendour of Paris the uniform neatneſs and convenience of London. With regard to public buildings, they uſually maintain a diſcreet ſilence; it is, therefore, no wonder if my hopes and expectations, upon a firſt view of Paris, were not very elevated.

Urbem hanc ——Melibœe, putavi
Stultus ego huic noſtræ ſimilem ——
Sic canibus catulos ſimiles, ſic matribus hœdos
Noram, ſic parvis componere magna ſolebam.
Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput *extulit* urbes,
Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.

Thuilleries.—The palace of the Thuilleries is allotted by the three conſuls, and is divided accordingly. Upon the dome in the centre is inſcribed in large golden letters "République Françaiſe," above which there is a clock, divided according to the numeration now in vogue, namely, into decimal inſtead of duodecimal parts. The ſecond conſul, Cambacères, reſided, during my ſtay at Paris, at a large houſe in the Carouzel, until his allotment in the Thuilleries was prepared for his reception. The apartments in general are in the ſame ſtate as, I underſtand, they were formerly; the gardens, on the contrary, conſiderably improved. They are kept in the moſt exact order, and are decorated with the choiceſt ſpecimens of ancient and modern ſculpture, beſides hundreds of the fineſt orange trees.

Every evening whilſt the weather permits, they are filled with the people of Paris. On the fifth of every decade, when the Firſt Conſul reviews his troops in the court before the palace, the windows and apartments are crowded at an early hour. At twelve, Bonaparte and his ſtaff deſcend the grand ſtair-caſe, and employ about half an hour in the review, or, to ſpeak more properly, the parade. I was frequently tempted by the gaiety and brilliancy of the ſcene, to attend this ſolemnity in honour of the God of War: and upon theſe occaſions I was always deſirous of indulging in ſome phyſiognomical

monical remarks upon the countenance of Bonaparte *. I know not whether I ſhould have diſcovered in it thoſe characters of genius, which a contemplation of his hiſtory had prepared me to expect; but I can ſay with confidence, that, inſtead of the ſtern and ſullen brow of a warrior, I could diſcover nothing but good humour mixed with almoſt infantine ſimplicity. Every habit of his life is, I am well aſſured, in uniſon with this appearance; and I could eaſily fill my letter with anecdotes, with authentic anecdotes, that at once prove the ſimplicity of his manners, and the elevation of his mind.

Sed cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia virgo?

Public Buildings.—Lucien Bonaparte, miniſter of the interior, has expended, and continues to expend, immenſe ſums on the decoration of the capital. The Louvre is literally full of ſtatues and paintings. A gallery, from 230 to 240 toiſes (460 to 480 yards) in length, is covered with the choiceſt ſpecimens of the Flemiſh, French, and Dutch ſchools. Beſides which there are two other ſpacious rooms, the one filled with French, the other with Italian paintings. To give an idea of their excellence, I need only mention the St. Jerome of Domenichino, and the Madonna della Sedia of Rafaele. The Italian pictures were taken down in September, to make way for the annual exhibition of the works of living artiſts. I do not pretend to much knowledge in the art, but I think I may ſafely ſay, that, with a few exceptions, they are deſigned and executed in a ſtyle of mediocrity far below the exhibitions at Somerſet Houſe.

The *Hall of Apollo*, and ſome other apartments adjoining it, on the ground-floor, in the Louvre, are fitted up with decorations that diſplay the moſt elegant and correct taſte, for the reception of the Apollo Belvedere, Laocoon, and others, which I ſaw; and the Venus de Medici, which I have ſince heard is placed there along with the reſt. In ſome ſmall courts adjoining the Louvre, I had the curioſity to obſerve the different workmen employed in poliſhing the various maſſive columns of granite and porphyry. I copied ſome, and read many Greek and Latin inſcriptions upon the ſcattered fragments of ſtone and marble, which are now only like a disorderly heap of rubbiſh—a *rudis indigeſtaque moles*—reſerved for the *fiat* of the miniſter of the interior.

Jouy, Verſailles, and Trianon.—I employed one day in viſiting the manufactory of Jouy, the palace of Verſailles, and the Petit Trianon. At Jouy I was ſurpriſed to find an immenſe building, the moſt complete in all its parts I ever ſaw, in which from 1500 to 1600 people are employed every day in printing cottons. Their trade, by the help of a long credit, is at preſent briſk and flouriſhing: but I was told by an Engliſhman who accompanied me, and who himſelf has an extenſive manufactory in England, that they do not work ſo methodically, nor ſo expertly and well, as with us. Before I come to the chateau of Verſailles, I ſhould ſay a few words upon the manufactory of arms which is eſtabliſhed in a large building formerly filled with the officers attached to the court. This eſtabliſhment owes its birth to Benezech, who was miniſter of the interior four or five years ago.

They have already brought the manufacture to ſuch perfection, that I have been told ſome guns have been ſold for 1000 louis; and they have had a conſiderable ſale for their piſtols to foreigners, eſpecially Americans, although the loweſt price is 30 louis a pair. I was ſhewn a late invention for rifling the barrels of their guns, which is extremely ingenious; I believe in that point their guns cannot be excelled.

The chateau of Verſailles is, as to its exterior appearance, juſt as it always was. Within, it is miſerable and naked, having been ſtripped of moſt part of its furniture and

* The writer of this article has been favoured with the following deſcription of this extraordinary man, by a friend whoſe opportunities of ſeeing him were greater than his own. "His hair is of a dark brown colour, cut ſhort, and without powder; forehead high, narrow, conformably to the ſhape of his head, which is much compreſſed at the ſides; eye-brows thin, arched a little, and low; eyes large, of a dark grey colour, well formed, but dull and languid, which, together with the yellow hue of his brown ſkin, give an appearance of a perſon labouring under an hepatic affection; noſe large, regular, approaching to the Grecian; upper lip very ſhort, turned up a little at its extremity; mouth large; lips thin, pallid; diſtance very long from the upper lip to the apex of the chin, which projects a little, and is ſlightly dimpled; his countenance is rather expreſſive of mildneſs and languor than of heroiſm and animation; his ſtature cannot much exceed five feet ſix inches; he is thin but muſcular, and well proportioned; however, his neck is ſhort, and his cheſt is very narrow; he dreſſes uſually in the Engliſh faſhion, commonly wearing all day pantaloons and boots." W.W.

and paintings; there are, however, ſome curious and valuable paintings ſtill left. The middle part is applied to the accommodation of from 1500 to 2000 invalids. The gardens and water-works are neglected, but not entirely abandoned; the hedges, for inſtance, appeared to have been trimmed; but none of the jet's d'eau were in a ſtate fit for uſe. In the evening we deſcended to the Petit Trianon, the favourite hermitage of the unfortunate Antoinette. The houſe, ſtripped of the glaſſes and its principal decorations, is let along with the gardens for 250 louis a year, to an aubergiſte: who makes his rent by balls, fêtes, and illuminations, during the ſummer. Two hundred and fifty louis for a houſe and a few acres of pleaſure ground, ten miles from the capital, is a pretty conſiderable rent; and yet but a trifle compared with Fracati, at the corner of the Rue de la Loi, the rent of which, unfurniſhed, is 1250 louis. The houſe and gardens are opened to the public every evening from ſix till one. They are handſomely illuminated, and a band of muſic is employed for the entertainment of the company. Yet no money is required for admiſſion!! All the profits ariſe from the ſale of ices, ſyrop de groſeille, and other refreſhments.

Tivoli.—The gardens of Tivoli are opened once or twice each decade. The admiſſion is two ſhillings and ſixpence. But the illuminations and fireworks are upon a moſt magnificent ſcale.

Seve Manufactory.—I went one morning to ſee this celebrated manufactory. A few days before I was there a ſale of all the old articles had been announced, in order to make way for a collection of new patterns; in conſequence of which they reduced the price one third. Inſtead of 250 or 260, the uſual complement, only 60 workmen were then employed. But this article fluctuates with the political tide, and the price of china at Paris is almoſt as accurate a criterion as the Tiers Conſolidé, of the queſtion of peace and war.

Price of proviſions, and expence of living.—At Paris, few things are cheap except bread, meat, and the common neceſſaries of life. Meat is five-pence, and bread three halfpence a French pound (about eighteen ounces Engliſh). Wine too is cheap. Houſe-rent is dear. Manufactures of all kinds, except china and ſilk, are dear. I was charged by a friend to buy ſome lace and cambric; but, independent of the illegality of ſuch merchandize, it is ſo dear that I believe it might be bought almoſt as cheap in London. A friend of mine at Paris ſhewed me the cambric of his cravat, which he declared coſt him eighteen livres (fifteen ſhillings) a yard. Fuel is very dear at Paris. I could not aſcertain its abſolute price; but by comparing the coſt of a certain number of fires at Paris with that of the ſame number in London, I found that this article is nearly one-third dearer there than it is in London, except during extraordinary ſeaſons like the preſent.

Coin.—I was much ſurpriſed to find all traces of paper-money ſo completely vaniſhed, that it was impoſſible, even as a matter of curioſity, to procure an aſſignat. They are now as rare as Fuſt's bibles; and the original plate is placed in the Public Library amongſt the *antiques* and curioſities. The currency conſiſts of Louis's, which bear a premium of a few ſous (I believe four);—old ſilver pieces of ſix livres, and pieces of five francs, which they have continued to coin for the laſt three or four years; as well as pieces of thirty and fifteen ſous, and ſingle and double ſous.

Police.—Upon this ſubject, I ſhall confine myſelf to ſuch remarks as may be uſeful to any of my countrymen that may travel in France. The buſineſs of this department of the ſtate is ſo complicated, and of ſuch extent, that no one need be ſurpriſed to find ſome delay and confuſion in regard to paſſports. I would adviſe no man, particularly an Engliſhman, to croſs the water without his paſſport. I left ſeveral people at Calais, who had waited for their papers five, and ſome ſix weeks. When the paſſport is once obtained, all is ſafe. If you paſs the frontiers, it will be examined at leaſt a dozen times, as happened to me in travelling from Paris to Amſterdam. At Paris the inhabitants, as well as ſtrangers, are obliged to carry their cards (a ſort of paſſport) with them; and if they are found after twelve o'clock at night without that *egis*, by any of the police officers, they will moſt likely be obliged to paſs the night in the Bureau Centrale. This rigour, however, has its uſe. The ſtreets are perfectly ſafe and quiet: at leaſt I heard but of a ſingle exception during my ſtay in France, which, from the ſenſation it cauſed all over Paris, convinced me ſuch examples were but rare. I allude to the murder of D'Heritier, a member of the National Inſtitute, who was cut acroſs the belly with a ſabre, juſt oppoſite his own door, but not robbed, his money and watch having been found upon him the next morning.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I conceive the following queſtion to be of importance, you will oblige me by inſerting it in your Magazine; it has been frequently agitated in a ſmall circle of the conductors of a public ſchool, where both males and females are employed as aſſiſtants, and ſtill remains undecided.

Are women who act in the ſame ſtation as men, and with equal ſucceſs, entitled to the ſame pay?

It has been urged on one hand, that as in almoſt all caſes the labour of women can be had cheaper than that of men, (which is very obvious,) to give the former equal pay with the latter, would be an improper appropriation of public money, with which every purchaſe ſhould be made on the loweſt terms.

And, on the other, the principle of juſtice has been advanced which, it is ſaid, would give a price for work, without any regard to the ſex or the quality of the labourer.

Perhaps ſome of your correſpondents may let the public have their opinions on the ſubject, in one of your future numbers; but I would obſerve, that opinions, without reaſons, will have no weight with the propoſer of this Query.

Your's, &c. S. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of the* MANUFACTURES *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *with reſpect to their* EXTENT, *and the* NUMBER *of* INDIVIDUALS *employed therein. By* J. J. GRELLIER.

THE employment created by the principal manufacture of this country has lately been enormouſly over-rated; and if the number of perſons, which the ſeveral manufactures have at different times been repreſented to employ, were added together, they would make the population of the country far exceed the moſt extravagant aſſertions reſpecting it. It is highly probable, therefore, that almoſt every branch has been exaggerated, and a little attention to the ſubject will prove this to be the caſe, both with reſpect to the annual value of the different manufactures, and the number of hands employed by them.

The WOOLLEN manufactory, which is the moſt ancient and important, has increaſed during the laſt twenty years, and appears to be ſtill increaſing, notwithſtanding the high price of the material, and the precarious ſtate of ſome of the foreign markets. On the late examination of the principal woollen manufacturers, by a committee of the Houſe of Commons, Mr. W. Huſtler eſtimated the quantity of wool grown in this country at 600,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each, which, at 11l. per pack, makes the value thereof 6,600,000l. He juſtly obſerved that it is difficult to aſcertain how much the wool is increaſed in value by being manufactured; ſome ſorts are increaſed rather more than double, ſome nine times or even more; but if the average is taken at only three times, which will be under the truth, the total value of the wool manufactured in this country will amount to 19,800,000l. This calculation is founded on a ſuppoſition that, in 1791, the number of ſheep in the kingdom was 28,800,000, which, as far as any idea can be formed from the proportion of the conſumption of the metropolis to that of the whole iſland, and the ſtock requiſite for the ſupply, greatly exceeded the truth at that time; and it is the general opinion, particularly of perſons in the wool trade, that of late the number of ſheep kept has been conſiderably reduced. The calculation is likewiſe made at an unuſually high price of wool; for though during the preſent year the average price has been about eleven guineas, the average of the laſt three or four years has certainly not been more than from ten pounds to ten guineas: upon the whole, therefore, the eſtimate will be much leſs objectionable, if formed on 500,000 packs at 10l. 10s. per pack, which will make the value of the wool 5,250,000l. the manufactured value of which will be 15,750,000l. That the total value of the manufacture does not exceed this ſum will appear highly probable from the exports. The value of woollen goods exported from Great Britain in the laſt three years was as follows:

1797	-	£. 4,936,355
1798	-	6,499,339
1799	-	6,876,939

The average is 6,104,211l. Moſt of the cuſtom-houſe values of goods exported are greatly below the preſent value, but not ſo much ſo in this article as in ſome others; an addition however of twenty-five per cent. may be made to the above ſum on this account without exceeding the truth; the value of woollen goods exported will then appear to be 7,630,263l. The value retained for home conſumption may be nearly equal to the value exported, although in quantity the former may greatly exceed the latter, a very conſiderble proportion of which conſiſts of ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, whereas the conſumption of fine woollens in Great Britain has much diminiſhed of late years, from the general uſe of Mancheſter manufactures of cotton in clothing, particularly for

for waiſtcoats and breeches. The whole value of the manufacture thus appears to be about 15,260,000l. and, as a medium between this ſum and the amount before ſtated, it may be taken at 15,500,000l. Deducting from this amount at the rate of 10 per cent. on the coſt of the goods, for the profits of the manufacturer, including the intereſt of his capital, there remains 14,090,909l. conſiſting of the coſt of the material, and the wages of labour; the value of all the wool employed we have ſeen is about 5,250,000l. and including the coſt of ſome other neceſſary articles, the materials cannot be valued at leſs than this ſum; the remainder, therefore, or 8,840,909l. is the amount of workmanſhip, or the wages of all the perſons employed in the manufacture. It is ſcarcely poſſible to aſſume with preciſion an average rate of wages, with reſpect to any manufacture, as they vary in different parts of the country, and the proportion of the different claſſes of perſons employed is in no inſtance known with certainty. In the Weſt, where the woollen manufactory is at preſent in a very depreſſed ſtate, few workmen get above 14s. per week, and many much leſs, from not being fully employed; in Yorkſhire, good workmen earns from 16s. to 18s. per week, children 3s. older children and women from 5s. to 6s. and old men from 9s. to 12s. If, in taking all claſſes together, 8s. per week is not thought too high, it will appear that the whole number of perſons employed does not exceed 425,043.

The value of the LEATHER manufacture was, ſome years ago, ſtated at 10,500,000l. and from the ſtate of the trade of late, and the high price of ſkins of moſt kinds, it cannot be ſuppoſed leſs than that ſum at preſent. Deducting 954,545l. for the profits of capital employed therein, and 3,500,000l. for the coſt of the raw article, there remains 6,045,455l. for the wages of perſons employed therein, which, at 25l. per annum for each perſon, makes the number employed 241,818.

The COTTON manufactory was formerly of little importance in this country in compariſon with its preſent ſtate. The total quantity of cotton wool imported into England, on an average of five years, ending with 1705, was 1,170,881lb. and, even ſo late as the year 1781, it amounted to only 5,101,920lb. About that time, however, the Britiſh calicoes, which had been introduced ſome years before, had arrived at ſome degree of perfection, and the branch of muſlins being added, in which great improvements were ſoon after made, the whole manufacture experienced ſuch a rapid and great increaſe, that previous to the commencement of the preſent war the conſumption of cotton wool amounted to upwards of 30,000,000lb. per annum. In the years 1793, 1794, and 1795, the import was conſiderably leſs, and during the laſt four years has been as follows:

1796	-	31,280,000 lb.
1797	-	23,175,000
1798	-	31,592,000
1799	-	35,689,000

The average is 30,434,000 lbs. the value of which, when manufactured, cannot be leſs than 9,500,000l. allowing for a conſiderable quantity exported in a partially manufactured ſtate; deducting from this ſum 863,636l. for profits of capital, at 10 per cent. and 3,804,250l. for coſt of the raw material at 2s. 6d. per pound, there remains 4,832,114l. for wages, which, if divided at the rate of only 15l. per annum for each perſon, on account of the large proportion of women and children employed, makes the whole number 322,140 perſons.

The SILK manufactory has not experienced any very conſiderable fluctuation of late years: the quantity of raw and thrown ſilk imported in three years preceding the 5th of January 1797, was as follows:—

1794	-	906,686 lbs.
1795	-	985,659
1796	-	758,970

The average of theſe three years is 883,438 lbs. and though the quantity in 1797 was ſtill leſs than in 1796, the importation has ſince been greater, and the uſual quantity cannot be ſtated at leſs than 900,000lb. the value of which, when manufactured, is about 2,700,000l. The coſt of the ſilk to the manufacturer, if raw and thrown are taken together at only 28s. per pound, amounts to 1,260,000l. and the profits of the manufacturer to 245,454l. at the rate of 10 per cent. on the coſt when manufactured. It may be ſaid, that though this is the uſual profit charged by the manufacturer in caſting up the ſelling price of his goods, they are frequently ſold much under this price; which muſt be admitted: but, as an advantage is taken on moſt of the component parts of the price before the 10 per cent. is laid on, it is probably not leſs than this rate on the whole, in this and in moſt other manufactures. The number of perſons employed in the ſilk manufactory has been ſtated at 200,000 and upwards, but there appears no reaſon to believe that it exceeds 60,000 of all deſcriptions.

The LINEN manufactory of Great Britain is chiefly confined to Scotland, though

though ſome branches of it are carried on in Manchester and other parts of England. The total quantity of Britiſh linen exported during the laſt three years was as follows:—

1797	-	14,533,000 yards
1798	-	20,744,000
1799	-	21,204,000

If the quantity retained for home conſumption is not greater than the export, the value of the whole muſt be at leaſt 1,600,000l. and it certainly will not be thought beyond the truth, if the yearly value of the whole of this manufacture in Great Britain, with the *thread*, and other branches of the flax trade, is ſtated at 2,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed thereby at 60,000. That it is not of leſs extent, may be preſumed from the following account of the quantity of rough flax and linen yarn imported on an average of five years, ending the 5th of January in the year ſtated:—

		Flax.	Linen Yarn.
1776	-	254,141 cwt.	—7,847,157 lbs.
1787	-	245,636	—8,873,866
1792	-	232,564	—9,781,275
1799	-	290,754	—8,148,936

The HEMP manufactory at preſent exceeds 1,500,000l. but is leſs in time of peace: the perſons employed therein are probably not leſs than 35,000.

The PAPER manufactory has greatly advanced of late. A hundred years ago ſcarce any paper was made in this country but the coarſe wrapping papers; and for a long time moſt of the ſuperior kinds continued to be imported; the export is, however, at preſent conſiderable. The annual value of the manufacture, at the preſent high prices of the article, cannot be leſs than 900,000l. and the number of perſons employed in it 30,000.

The GLASS manufactory has been much improved during the preſent century, and has greatly increaſed of late years; it may now amount to 1,500,000l. and the perſons employed to about 36,000.

The POTTERIES and manufactures of Earthen ware and Porcelain have rapidly advanced during the preſent century, in conſequence of the improvements made therein, and the introduction of many new and beautiful wares both for our own uſe and foreign markets. The annual value will probably not be overrated at 2,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed at 45,000.

The IRON manufactory is ſupplied partly by the produce of our own mines, and partly by thoſe of other countries: with reſpect to the firſt, it is ſaid, the total produce of pig-iron in Britain does not at preſent exceed 100,000 tons; and reckoning on an average, that 33 cwt. of crude iron produces one ton of bars, and that the manufacture of malleable iron amounts to 35,000 tons per annum, this branch will require 57,750 tons of crude iron, and the value in bars at 20l. a ton, which is under the preſent price, is 700,000l.: the remaining 42,250 tons, caſt into cannon, cylinders, machinery, &c. at 14l. a ton, is worth 591,500l. The ſupply of foreign bar iron is chiefly obtained from Ruſſia and Sweden, and the quantity imported on an average of 12 years, has been 44,135 tons, worth, at 22l. per ton, 970,970l. which, with the former ſums, amounts to 2,262,470l. This value is greatly increaſed by ſubſequent labour, but the proportion of the increaſe cannot be eaſily determined, the quantity of labour being ſo very different in different articles. Some years ago the value of the iron manufacture was eſtimated at 8,700,000l. this ſum appears too high at preſent, but including *Tin* and *Lead*, the value of the whole will probably not be taken too high at 10,000,000l. and the number of perſons employed at 200,000.

The COPPER and BRASS manufactures are now eſtabliſhed in this country in all their branches. Till about the years 1720 or 1730 moſt of the copper and braſs utenſils for culinary and other purpoſes uſed in this country, were imported from Hamburg and Holland, being procured from the manufactories of Germany; even ſo late as the years 1745 and 1750, copper tea-kettles, ſaucepans, and pots of all ſizes, were imported here in large quantities; but through the perſevering induſtry, capitals, and enterpriſing ſpirit of our miners and manufacturers, theſe imports have become totally unneceſſary, the articles being now all made here, and far better than any other country can produce*. The diſcovery of new copper-mines in Derbyſhire and Wales, about the year 1773, contributed to the extenſion of the manufacture in this country, and it appears to be ſtill increaſing, notwithſtanding the very great advance in the price of copper during the laſt two or three years, which muſt certainly be attended with ſome diſadvantage with reſpect to foreign markets. The value of wrought copper and braſs exported during the year 1799 was 1,222,187l. and there is reaſon to believe that the whole value of theſe manufac-

* Examination of T. Williams, eſq. —Report of Committee on the Copper Trade, 1799.

tures

tures at preſent is at leaſt 3,500,000l. and the number of perſons employed 60,000.

The STEEL, PLATING, and HARDWARE manufactures, including the toy-trade, have been carried to a great extent of late years, and may amount in value to 4,000,000l. and the perſons employed to at leaſt 70,000.

It muſt be confeſſed, that many of theſe eſtimates are unavoidably defective from the want of public documents reſpecting many important branches of trade; they may, however, be ſufficiently accurate to ſhew, in a general view, the relative extent of our principal manufactures, viz.

	Annual Value.	Perſons employed.
Woollen -	£. 15,500,000	425,043
Leather - -	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton - -	9,500,000	322,140
Silk - - -	2,700,000	60,000
Linen and Flax	2,000,000	60,000
Hemp - - -	1,500,000	35,000
Paper - - -	900,000	30,000
Glaſs - - -	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries - -	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin & Lead	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Braſs	3,500,000	60,000
Steel, Plating, &c.	4,000,000	70,000
	£. 63,600,000	1,585,000

There are many other manufactures, ſuch as thoſe of hats, horn, ſtraw, &c. which, though in themſelves of leſs importance than moſt of thoſe before enumerated, are together of very conſiderable amount, and employ a great number of hands. There are likewiſe ſome which, though not generally included among the manufactures, are certainly ſuch in a great degree, and might, with much propriety, be claſſed with them.

It may be proper to obſerve, that thoſe who have rated the number of perſons employed in the different branches very conſiderably higher than is here ſtated, have generally included a variety of collateral employments, as mariners, carriers, miners, &c, whereas the numbers here given are meant to include only the perſons directly employed in the various tranſactions and operations neceſſary for bringing the raw materials into their finiſhed conſumable ſtate.

13*th Dec.* 1800. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Mr. Carey, has miſtaken my meaning in what I ſaid concerning certain nick-nack verſes. I had no intention of addreſſing the Monthly Magazine farther on that ſubject: and to that purport I expreſſed myſelf; ſuch, at leaſt, was my meaning.

I take up my pen, juſt to notice what appears to me a concluſion too haſtily drawn, from the verſes that may be read in inverſe order, as quoted by Mr. Carey, from the Anthologia: from the example of the writer of thoſe verſes, Mr. C. "preſumes, that the Greeks, at leaſt the Greeks of *his* time, were accuſtomed, in their pronunciation, ſo to incorporate the article with the noun to which it belonged (when no other word intervened,) as to form of the two a ſingle word—and in the ſame manner, under the ſame circumſtances, to incorporate into a ſingle word the prepoſition and the noun which it governed."

That there is a tendency, as it were, in the article, and in the prepoſition, to unite with the ſubſtantive, I ſhall not deny: but I ſee no reaſon for believing that they were actually ſo united in the Greek language; and Mr. Carey has, I think, been led into his inference by miſtaking the ſhift of the verſifier for a rule of pronunciation.

It of neceſſity follows, in this kind of verſes, that the author is ſometimes brought into a difficulty. Thus, in the firſt of the three epigrams produced by Mr. Carey, the antepenultima of αγομεν is both long and ſhort, and, what is ſtranger ſtill, in the ſame word.

In the firſt epigram, εκ θαλαμων, and in the ſecond, εν ευρυχορω, might with ſome plauſibility be quoted for Mr. Carey's purpoſe. But in that very epigram, where we have εν ευρυχορω backwards and forwards, υπο may be put after ϑασιν, and εκ after χειρων. So may αντ' in the laſt epigram.

I think then, I perceive in theſe lines nothing that leads to any certain concluſion relative to a law of pronunciation, but only a hint to makers of nick-nack verſes, that when they get into a hobbie, as they ſometimes will, they muſt get out of it as well as they can.

The ſubject of Greek accentuation, alluded to by Mr. Carey, I leave untouched, as I cannot think it connected with this kind of epigrams. Nor do I know how far the ſubject of Mr. Carey's letter throws light on a work he has lately publiſhed, entitled Latin Proſody made Eaſy, for I have not yet had the pleaſure of peruſing it; though from ſome ſpecimens of Mr. Carey's accuracy and ſkill in the Latin proſody, that have fallen in my way, I doubt not it is a very uſeful publication.

I remain, Yours, &c. G. DYER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* STATE *of* SOCIETY *and* MANNERS *in* LIVERPOOL.

Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam:
Miratur portas ſtrepitumque et ſtrata viarum.
Inſtant ardentes Tyrii. VIRG.

THE extraordinary increaſe of the town of Liverpool, which has been commenſurate with the extenſion of its commerce, has of late years rendered it an object well worthy the attention of the enlightened traveller. The particular circumſtances of its trade have frequently occupied the deliberations of the Britiſh legiſlature; and the literary reputation of ſome of its inhabitants has conferred upon it no ſmall degree of luſtre. It is therefore preſumed that a ſketch of the ſtate of ſociety and manners in this flouriſhing mart will not be an unacceptable communication to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

The ſtreets of Liverpool preſent the appearances which uſually occur in large towns. The carriages of the wealthy ſplaſh the humble pedeſtrian, and the ſplendid ornaments laviſhed upon youth and beauty form a ſtriking contraſt to the miſery of aged poverty. Bnt we do not here meet with the extreme ſqualidity, and the quantity of diſguſting objects which deform the ſtreets of manufacturing towns. Poverty is here decent in its appearance; and the lower claſſes of people, not being corrupted by the bare-faced licentiouſneſs of crowded factories, wear tolerably healthy countenances, and are in general orderly and civilized in their behaviour.

Liverpool is the child of commerce. It owes its exiſtence and its proſperity to trade, and its inhabitants pay honour due to that activity to which it owes its elevation. With the exception of the cuſtomary proportion of profeſſional men, almoſt every body reſident in the town is employed in ſome department of traffic. Conſequently a gentleman, that is to ſay, a perſon not engaged in buſineſs, is out of his element in Liverpool. There he is as it were alone, in the midſt of a crowd. He meets with no aſſociates whoſe company will ſpeed the heavy flight of time; and, what is worſe, he is held in very light eſtimation in the public opinion. So ſtrikingly is this the caſe, that many inſtances have occurred of merchants of the firſt conſequence entirely loſing their influence in the town on their retiring from buſineſs with large fortunes.

As commercial purſuits are in their nature hazardous, the annals of a town of ſuch extenſive commercial dealings as Liverpool may be naturally expected to exhibit moſt ſtriking inſtances of the viciſſitudes of fortune. It often happens that the ſervant riſes while the maſter falls. To day a man is a merchant, all ſpirit and enterpriſe, and living in ſplendour and luxury—to-morrow he is a bankrupt, humbly requeſting the ſignature of his certificate, or ſoliciting for ſome ſcantily-ſalaried ſituarion in the cuſtoms or exciſe. Families, which twenty or thirty years ago took the lead in the circles of Liverpool faſhion, are now reduced, forgotten, and unknown. More fortunate or induſtrious characters have riſen to ſupply their place, and ſhine for their day, in all probability never aſking themſelves, whether it is not poſſible that they may be in their turn eclipſed by future adventurers. In Liverpool, the prophecy may at any given time be ſafely pronounced—"Many that are firſt ſhall be laſt, and the laſt ſhall be firſt." In this town, few families can count three opulent or ſucceſsful generations.

In reference to theſe fluctuations in the circumſtances of individuals and of families, it may be obſerved, that the mercantile inhabitants of Liverpool have been charged with the indulgence of a propenſity to hazardous ſpeculations. It is difficult to determine how far this charge is well founded, ſince it is difficult to define the limits beyond which ſpeculation, the main ſpring of commerce, is unwarrantable. The general proſperity of the town ſhould ſeem to indicate that it ought at leaſt to be confined to a few individuals. No where does the unſucceſsful trafficker meet with more lenity and forbearance than in Liverpool. This is not an indication of laxity of principle, or vicioufneſs of diſpoſition. It is an univerſal canon, that knaves are ſuſpicious and unrelenting, while good men are open-hearted and merciful. If the mercantile character of Liverpool be tried by this teſt, it will appear to conſiderable advantage.

They who make the acquiſition of a fortune the main object of their exertions, are, generally ſpeaking, abſorbed in attention to buſineſs; becauſe it is a very evident and intelligible truth, that induſtry is the high road to wealth. The cultivation of the elegant arts tends too much to the unproductive conſumption of time, and to the diſtraction of the mind from leſs amuſing concerns, to be tolerated in a counting houſe. Of courſe it frequently happens in Liverpool, as in all

all commercial towns, that men riſe to affluence by mere dint of undeviating induſtry; and the cultivation of the mind, and the refinement of manners, do not keep pace with the accumulation of property. In Liverpool there is no court-end of the town, no permanent ſelection of ſociety, which has ſufficient influence to give a tinge to the public character. Commerce is the ſoul of the place; and purity of pedigree, and liberality of education, are by no means indiſpenſable requiſites to the participation of the beſt ſociety which the town affords. Hence the general manners of the circles of mercantile faſhion will not perhaps bear the minute and faſtidious criticiſms of a Cheſterfield. It is almoſt impoſſible for thoſe who have ſpent the prime of their life in the unceremonious buſtle of the wharf and the warehouſe to diveſt themſelves of a certain *air de bourgeois;* and where lately acquired property is, by a kind of tacit compact, made the chief criterion of reſpectability, it would be idle to expect to meet with the high poliſh which at once graces and renders unintereſting the ſociety of ariſtocracy.

But the people of Liverpool may challenge a compariſon with the inhabitants of any town in the kingdom, with regard to the eſſence of true politeneſs, viz. friendly attention and hoſpitality. In Liverpool no man lives to himſelf. The ſelfiſh ſave-all, who, after poring over his ledger all the morning, at noon haſtily devours his unſocial ſteak at a chop-houſe, and then returns for his evening's amuſement to his dungeon of a counting-houſe, a character which perpetually occurs in the metropolis, is here unknown. Conviviality is indeed a ſtriking characteriſtic of the place. Its inhabitants feel a laudable diſpoſition, not only to acquire, but to enjoy the good things of life; and wherever this diſpoſition prevails, it inevitably produces the cordial warmth of hoſpitality. It has been well obſerved, that "our very meals, our very cups, are taſteleſs and joyleſs, unleſs we have a companion to partake of them."

The hoſpitality of Liverpool renders it an agreeable place of reſort to ſtrangers. Military gentlemen find it a very pleaſant ſtation. It is enlivened by the amuſements which uſually diverſify the occupations of large towns. The theatre is open during the greater part of the year. Public concerts are given every fortnight, in an elegant room appropriated to the purpoſe. Aſſemblies are held at ſtated periods. Clubs and ſocieties of various denominations and deſcriptions occur in every tavern, and the crowded diſcomfort of publico-private routs occaſionally vies with the folly of the metropolis.

The ſpirit of liberality which influences the inhabitants of Liverpool, is not, however, exhauſted in revelry and ſhow. Every charitable inſtitution, every ſcheme projected for the alleviation of human miſery, meets with their ready and ſtrenuous patronage.

The exertion of public munificence has long ſupported in this town the Blue-coat Hoſpital, in which a conſiderable number of poor children are provided with cloaths, lodging, board, and education—a remarkably well regulated infirmary, and a diſpenſary. Of late years, the Marine Society, ſeveral Sunday-ſchools, and a School of induſtry for the blind, have claimed, and have received the public ſupport.

Nor does the genius of commerce in this great emporium refuſe to aſſociate with the Muſes. Various publications bear teſtimony that here literature has been cultivated with conſiderable ability. Several names might be enumerated of gentlemen, who, in the midſt of the active concerns of this buſy town, have found leiſure to attend to the ſtudy of the polite arts. It is a remarkable fact, that the two works which have lately obtained the greateſt ſhare of popular approbation, (the Life of Lorenzo de Medici, and the Life of Robert Burns,) iſſued from the Liverpool preſs. That a taſte for reading is widely diffuſed through all ranks of the reſidents in this place, is evinced by the numerous liſt of ſubſcribers to the Liverpool public library: and an inſpection of the catalogue of that library will prove that this taſte has been ſyſtematically directed to uſeful objects. The conſtitution of the Athenæum, of which an account was given in the Monthly Magazine for July 1799, indicates an increaſing maturity of literary taſte; and the reſort of young men to the reading-rooms of this inſtitution, after the hours of buſineſs, gives a good augury of the future accompliſhments of the riſing generation. When to this is added, that a plan for the extenſion of the old library has been eagerly adopted, and that propoſals for the eſtabliſhment of a Botanic Garden, now in circulation, have been countenanced by a reſpectable number of ſubſcribers, ample proof has perhaps been adduced that letters are by no means neglected in Liverpool.

It is obvious that the public eſtabliſhments which have been enumerated, cannot be ſupported without the united exertions of all ſects and parties. It is highly to the honour of Liverpool, that its peace has

has very ſeldom been diſturbed by the rage of religious bigotry, or by the effervescence of political enthuſiaſm. Not that we ſhall find within its precincts that unanimity of opinion which is the reſult of paſſive ignorance. The diſſenters of all denominations are numerous, and the opponents of his majeſty's miniſters are neither few nor ſilent. But it has ſo happened, that the exerciſe of the virtue of mutual forbearance has happily preſerved Liverpool from thoſe public acts of acrimonious hoſtility, which have at various times ſince the æra of the French revolution troubled the quiet of other diſtricts of the kingdom. This fact cannot be entirely the reſult of a fortunate concurrence of circumſtances. It is the effect of various cauſes, among which may be enumerated the prudence and candour of the leaders of parties; the regular and conſtitutional manner in which the overt acts of ſupport of, and oppoſition to miniſtry have been conducted; the activity of the police; but, above all, the intermingling of intereſts, which neceſſary reſults from the extenſion of commercial tranſactions. It has been obſerved with pride and ſatisfaction, that even immediately after the intemperate heat of a conteſted election, the merchants and tradeſmen of different intereſts meet together at the exchange, and, in the mutual accommodations of buſineſs, at once loſe the remembrance of a diſpute in which but a day or two before, they had ſpared neither their perſonal exertions, nor their purſes.

The public indignation has been ſo ſucceſsfully excited againſt the African trade, the profit and infamy of which are almoſt monopolized by the town of Liverpool, that many will be apt to ſuppoſe that this unpopular branch of commerce muſt have ſome effect upon the manners of its inhabitants. But when it is conſidered how few out of a population of 65,000 perſons have any direct concern in this trade, it will be obvious that its influence on the habits of ſociety cannot poſſibly be diſcernible. The merchant, who buys and ſells 1000 negroes, may be as ſociable in his manners, and as humane in his general conduct, as the ſtateſman who hires, or lets to hire, 1000 ſoldiers. A company of tradeſmen may fit out an adventure to Africa, and a cabinet may lay a plan to plunder a province: but the individuals of the company, and the members of the cabinet, will, in all probability, be found to differ little from other men of their own ſtation in the common intercourſes of life.

OBSERVATOR.

TO

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been juſt receiving much information and ſatisfaction to my own mind from the peruſal of a moſt ingenious pamphlet, publiſhed by Mr. Johnſon, intitled, An "*Inveſtigation of the Cauſe of the preſent High Price of Proviſions:*" this, it ſeems, comes from the hand of the celebrated author of the "*Eſſay on the Principle of Population*, a circumſtance alone ſufficient to invite public attention. No ſubject has been more conſtantly kept in view, than the extravagant high price of corn and all other proviſions, and the conſequent ſufferings of the poor. Thoſe who can look only on the ſurface of the thing, aſcribe it generally to nefarious practices; "there muſt be roguery ſomewhere."—Farmers, millers, and bakers muſt be hanged, and exciſemen ſtationed at the barn door: in the mean time, men who have the beſt opportunities of deciding upon information and facts, differ exceedingly in their deciſions; according to ſome, there is no ſcarcity—the harveſt has been plenteous—our granaries abound with corn, and we only want the power of compelling it into the market. This ſtate of things is denied by others, who maintain, that the unkindly ſpring and autumn of 1799 will alone account for the preſent dearth. Some aſcribe our diſtreſſes almoſt entirely to the war, in which we have unhappily for ſo many years been engaged; while others deny the poſſibility of its having produced ſo unpopular and calamitous an effect. Amidſt the conflict of ſuch diſcordant opinions, it is a ſort of melancholy conſolation to the mind to repoſe itſelf upon the wiſdom of one man, who, diveſting himſelf of all prejudice, takes a courſe different from all others; and, "to a diſorder ſcarcely capable of admitting a cure," applies the beſt alleviation which the nature of the caſe will allow, fortitude and patience. If I underſtand our author's meaning, it is plainly this: there is a real ſcarcity of corn; and, our population being much increaſed, not enough for the ſupply of all. The richeſt would of courſe be firſt ſupplied, thoſe of the middle ranks in ſucceſſion, but the moſt indigent of the poor could have no ſupply at all. Humanity however has forbidden them to ſtarve, and "pariſh allowances have been increaſed in proportion to the price of corn;" theſe allowances have occaſioned a prodigious riſe in the price of proviſions; and, by ſaving the poorer ſort from periſhing, have "cauſed the diſtreſs to be divided among

among five or ſix millions, perhaps, inſtead of two or three." The author does not attempt to point out a remedy; the caſe in fact admits of no *immediate* one, except the inſtant extirpation of what he conceives to be the exceſs in our population; he only tells us that ſuch and ſuch are the effects of an exceſs of population, coinciding with a year of ſcarcity, while all are either able of themſelves, or made ſo by public donatives, to buy corn; he cautions us againſt entertaining prejudices againſt particular claſſes of men, and recommends us to bear with compoſure thoſe ills from which we cannot fly. The writer of the Eſſay on Population naturally enough deduces arguments from the preſent ſtate of things in favour of his own ſyſtem; he imagines that we are arrived at that increaſe of populouſneſs* which has outrun the increaſed productions of the ſoil: ſtill, a perſon not perfectly convinced of the truth of his theory might be at a loſs to account why this has not happened before; why it has happened in the progreſs of a bloody and deſtructive war. From the termination of the French and Spaniſh war in 1763 till the commencement of that with America, nearly twelve years elapſed: during which time, although our population muſt have increaſed, and our agricultural improvements by no means equalled thoſe of the preſent day, yet no advance on the price of grain, equal to what we now experience, took place: not having at hand the means of information, I cannot here give a deſcription of the various harveſts in that courſe of years, but probably one year of the twelve was not much leſs unproductive than the year 1799: it is certain however that the variation in the price of grain was far leſs than we have known during the laſt four years. How far the population of the country has of late years been increaſed, we have no ſufficient data to guide us in deciding; probably an inquiry may ſoon be inſtituted under a parliamentary ſanction: the author of the eſſay, however, does not at all encourage the notion of a ſudden increaſe; he ſhews (page 123) "That vicious habits, war, luxury, the ſilent though certain depopulation of large towns, and the cloſe habitations and inſufficient food for the poor, ſuperſede the neceſſity (as he ſtrongly expreſſes it) of great and ravaging epidemics:" and in another place, after giving an accurate ſketch of the ſtate of ſociety in England, he goes on, "If this be near the truth, it will be allowed, that the preventive check to population in this country operates, though with varied force, through all the claſſes of the community." I own I am irreſiſtibly drawn to agree with the ingenious writer of the Inveſtigation, that our poor-laws, acting in concert with other cauſes, have occaſioned the preſent *univerſal* diſtreſs, which otherwiſe, in this ſenſe, would have been only a *partial* one: it was the contemplation of this diſtreſs which led him to condemn Mr. Pitt's *Poor-bill*, as tending to increaſe population, without increaſing the produce of the country*; but I own I am ſtill at a loſs to reconcile what is now taking place, with the events of former days; or whether to impute the preſent diſtreſs to an increaſed population, not provided by an adequate increaſe of ſubſiſtence, or to a ſcarcity, ſome how or other produced, which is incapable of affording ſubſiſtence even to a diminiſhed population. In this ſtate of darkneſs and of doubt, I am pleaſed to find this profound inquirer hinting, that he will ere long give us another edition of his Essay, and will apply the principle, "of the truth of which, two years' reflection have ſerved ſtrongly to convince him,"—"directly and excluſively to the preſent ſtate of ſociety."——Certainly we ſhould not look for an increaſe of population after eight years' continuance of war; but there may be circumſtances belonging to the *preſent*, not uſually attendant upon wars. It was preceded by an immenſe influx of foreigners, driven to take refuge amongſt us: theſe were of both ſexes; and though the prieſts are forbidden to marry, yet ſome of the ſingle amongſt the laity found that, in the breaſt of Britiſh females, pity and love were nearly allied. Our uncommon ſucceſſes at ſea contributed towards the conſumption of our food, by the vaſt number of priſoners with which they crowded our barracks. Fleets both of Hollanders and Ruſſians have been ſtationed on our coaſts, and fed from our granaries and ſtalls: and it may alſo be taken into the account, that none of our armies have remained long abroad, but have occaſionally returned to viſit their families.

To deny that the war has not occaſioned an immenſe waſte of human food, appears to me monſtrous and contemptible: aſſuming it however for a truth, that our population has taken the lead of our increaſe in the means of ſubſiſtence, and that our poor laws, according to *Hume*, and other moſt diſtinguiſhed writers upon *political economy*, will finally be the ruin of the kingdom;

* Inveſtig. page 27.

* Eſſay, page 135.

kingdom; every motive calls loudly upon us to do what is in our power: this call upon us is urgent: whatever can contribute to bring corn into the kingdom, or whatever can contribute to produce more upon its lands, should be speedily put in execution. Millions of barren acres reproach us with inattention and supineness; let us dread above all things horrible, "Famine, the last, the most dreadful resource of nature."——The plough stands ready to be turned into the furrow;

Where the long heath and untrod marsh extend,
Thither ye swains, your skill, your labours bend;
Where useless fern usurps th' indignant soil,
There let the richer gifts of Ceres smile;
And where no sounds but hollow winds prevail,
Let harvest's joyous tumult fill the gale!
Millions, whose tears are mixt with scanty bread,
Shall call down blessings on your honour'd head.

Had a general inclosure-bill taken place last year, or when it was first proposed, more quarters of good corn might have been grown on our own lands, than can possibly be imported at an immense cost of treasure from other countries: but our policy has been to give a high bounty to feed our poor with bad foreign grain, and impose a heavy expence on those of our countrymen, who would endeavour by bold exertions to increase our native productions. Are our old feudal customs and distinctions for ever to stand in the way of the most necessary improvements? or, shall we adopt the abhorred policy of the Greeks, and of the modern Chinese? Let us reflect, that* "the increase of population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence," and endeavour, at least, to postpone the time, when "gigantic, inevitable *famine*, stalking in the rear," shall, with one mighty blow, level the *population* with the *food* of the world."

J. T.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1800.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICISM *of the* MESSIAH.

(Continued from page 426.*)*

IN the sixth book the arrestation of Jesus takes place. The apparition of a death-angel to Philo, when he threatens the capital punishment of Jesus, with the words: "I appoint thee in the valley of Benhinnon, there shalt thou see my face again," is a well-projected parody of the genius's appearing to Brutus, but it is not fortunately executed; it wants, like every transplantation of Klopstock's, conciseness, simple grandeur, and fewness of impressive ornaments: too much is said by the angel, too many things about him are described. The second appearance in the thirteenth canto is not better managed.

The seventh book narrates the penitence and self-slaughter of Judas tragically and sublimely. The interference of Portia, the wife of Pilate, at the solicitation of Mary, the mother of Jesus, to obtain the release of the son, is conducted with nobleness, tenderness, and propriety. "The mother of the Uncreated" displays a loftiness admired even by angels. The scourging, the crowning with thorns, and the partition of the garments, are hurried over with prudent rapidity. Very few passages recal Vida's Christiad: one of these is Portia's dream, which, however improved in Klopstock, probably results from the lines

Romanum interea monet ipsa exterrita visis
Per somnum conjux, juvenis ne sanguine sese
Polluat, abstineat capto, portenta minari
Magna Deum in somnis, &c.

CHRISTIADOS, LIB. V.

Tasso and Milton have not consulted Vida so fruitlessly.

In the eighth book the crucifixion is effected. An eclipse produced by the miraculous interposition of the star Adamida, which Uriel is ordered to guide between the sun and the earth, gives rise to a fine description.

Earth grew still at the sinking twilight: the twilight
Gloomier, stiller the earth. Broad ghastly shadows, with pale gleams
Streak'd more dimly, and more slow'd troublous over the mountains.
Dumb withdrew the fowls of heav'n to the depths of the forest:
Beasts of the field stole fearful to hide in the loneliest caverns;
Even the worm slunk down. In the air reign'd death-like silence.
Man, slow-breathing, look'd at the heavens. The gathering darkness
Now was night. The star stood still (so Uriel guided)
Quenching the sun light wholly. In horribly visible midnight
Veil'd were the world's wide fields. Sound

* Essay, p. 140.

Sound was not. But Jeſus
Hung on the croſs, dumb: mixt with his blood flow trickled the death-ſweat.
Struck, as with judgments of God, earth lay. More ſtruck to the inmoſt.
Stands not a friend by the corſe of his far hence early departed
Friend: nor the man that feels in its wholeneſs the loſs of the noble
Over the patriot's urn, who leaves unended a great deed;
Long unmoving, he hangs on the holy ruin, and weeps not—
Shudders of anguiſh ſeize him at once. So broke on a ſudden
Earth from its ſtillneſs, and quak'd. And with it Golgotha too quak'd
Up to the croſs's ſummit. Now flow'd from the wounds of the victim
Faſter the life everlaſting, the ſtreaming blood of atonement
When the night-wrapt croſs, with Golgotha, quak'd—overſhadow'd
Frightful, a deeper blackneſs the hill of death—overſhadow'd
Deeper blackneſs the temple, and thee, O Jeruſalem. Angels
Even beheld now firſt their pure light fade into evening.

A French writer*, who flouriſhed in this country, has compared the Meſſiah of the Germans with the Mahabharat of the Hindoos, and extracts from this canto the deſcription of Chriſt ſuffering, in corroboration of the analogy: he thinks that European religion will one day be appreciated at Benares by Klopſtock's poem.

The ninth and tenth books conſiſt of disjointed anecdotes of men and ſpirits, who come to view the crucifixion. Abbadona's approach in the diſguiſe of an angel of light, is borrowed from Satan's viſit to Uriel, in Milton, and was worth borrowing. The two devils in the Dead Sea rant and roar ſomewhat hypertragically; yet their howling ſuggeſts a ſtrongly written ſimile:

So, when the earth deep quakes, its long-doom'd cities to ſwallow,
And, with the far-cleft region, one of the ſinfulleſt ſinks—wild
Death-ſhrieks climb with the thunders of ſubterranean vengeance.
Once more trembles the earth; once more ſound, mingling in dire craſh.
Falling temples of guilt, vaſt marble palaces ſhatter'd,
Wild death-ſhrieks of the gueſts—pale flies the wanderer, bawling.

On the whole, theſe two books, and eſpecially the latter, have as few prominent beauties of ſtyle as of conception: they terminate when Jeſus "bowed his head and died."

Eleventh book. The myſtical Chriſt ſeparates from the dead body of Jeſus, and hovers into the holy of holies. The veil of the temple rends, an earthquake is felt, and many bodies of the ſaints, which ſlept, ariſe. Not only crowds of individuals, who partake this ſelect reſurrection, are ſeparately enumerated; the whole proceſs of revivification is repeatedly deſcribed with fatiguing uniformity: it is detailed with moſt elegance in the following inſtance:

While yet Rachel ſpake, aroſe at her feet from the ſtill grave,
Softly aſpiring, a cloud, ſuch as roſes in chalice, an odor,
As of a vernal bower, that ſcatters the ſnow of its bloſſoms.
Rachel's glory illumin'd the ſwimming vapor with luſtre.
Golden and bright, as on morning clouds, are the fringes of ſunſhine.
Curious follows her glance the heaving miſt; ſhe beholds it
Hovering, ſhapeleſs as yet; it aſcends, ſinks, glitters—approaches
Nearer and nearer. She thinks on the ever-changeful creation,
Aye to remain unfathom'd in ſmall as in great—nor imagines
Yet how nearly akin is the floating radiant cloudlet,
Nor into what thy voice, Atoner, is ſoon to transform it———
Sudden the word of his allmight ſounds. Her angel is preſent.
Rachel ſwoons—ſhe ſeems into tears of extaſy melting,
Flowing adown ſome ſhadowy valley, or airily floating
Over a bank of flowers to pauſe, and awake on the fragrance,
Newly created. At length ſhe awakens really—conſcious
Now that her ſoul has receiv'd its immortal and glorified body,
Heavenward gazes enraptur'd, and thanks the giver of life, God.

The twelfth book contains the burial of Jeſus. Its tedioufneſs is ſeldom relieved by eminent paſſages, yet a graceful view is given of the angel Chebar. The grief of the mother is neither well ſhewn, nor well veiled. Klopſtock's attempt at a concentration of pathos into a ſingle exclamation, about *the bloody crown*, is quite unſucceſsful; it has nothing of the *Ventrem feri* of Agrippina, or the *So I am* of Cordelia, or the *Iſt Hermann todt?* of his own Thuſnelda. The filial tenderneſs of Jeſus in

* Eſſai Hiſtorique ſur les Revolutions Anciennes et Modernes.

in recommending, while on the croſs, to his beloved diſciple the care of his parent, in the all-expreſſive and affectionate words, *Behold thy mother!* had been narrated in the ninth book by Klopſtock, with the moving ſimplicity of the goſpel, (John xix. 27). Mary has now come to the ſepulchre. — "She wrung her hands and tottered, and fell to the earth. They held her as they could, and ſunk with her." They raiſe her up. She turns on John the red dim eye. *Behold thy mother!* were the words ſhe ſhould have utter'd: to recal that parting with her dying ſon, and to mark the impotence of conſolation in woe like her woe. Grief ever dwells on the laſt words of its object.

The thirteenth book is filled with viſits of pilgrimage made at the holy croſs, and at the holy ſepulchre, by angels and prophets. A hymn in dialogue, ſung by Iſaiah and Daniel, arouſes and diſappoints expectation. The moment of the reſurrection, whether it is ill-prepared, whether the profuſion of antecedent miracles diminiſhes its relative magnificence, whether it is deſcribed with a too rapid or promiſcuous circumſtantiality, does not excite ſo much ſurpriſe and joy as in the ſimple journal of the goſpel-writers.

The fourteenth canto diſplays the aſtoniſhment of Magdalena and different diſciples, on finding the ſepulchre empty; and details the revelation of the reſurrection. Probably the often quoted interview with Cleophas is the beſt part of this book: it is ſaid to be highly valued by the poet himſelf: unleſs for the indication of authorities to which deference is due, I ſhould have read it with entire, but without peculiar, approbation.

Apparitions of the re-riſen abound in the fifteenth diviſion: it forms a dull collection of uncohering legendary anecdotes. The ſpiritual eclogue between Eve and the mother of Chriſt is peculiarly babiſh. In the ſtory of the ſeven ſons martyred by Antiochus Epiphanes, a ſpeech of their mother commands admiration by the ſurpriſing turn of its forceful pathos.

The ſixteenth book unfolds a new herd of ghoſts, thoſe dead ſince the atonement. Anecdotes—and again anecdotes—neither progreſſion, nor buſineſs, nor purpoſe: ſouls come, as the poet himſelf ſays, now thick-ruſhing from the clouds, now drizzling.

Antediluvians are delivered from purgatory in the ſeventeenth; which alſo includes converſations of the friends of Jeſus in the garden of Lazarus.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth cantos, the flagging wings of the poet are again exerted. Adam beholds in viſion the laſt judgment, a proceſs improperly begun before. There is ſome boldneſs of fancy in the decoration, ſome vigour of language in the deſcription of theſe viſionary ſcenes; the pardon of Abbadona is read with eager joy: yet too many individual caſes are tried, almoſt all incoherent and epiſodical, unconnected with each other, or with the reward and puniſhment of the perſons of the epopœa. In Milton's viſion of Adam the repreſentations are ſelected with more diſcretion, although tricked out with leſs pageantry. To this prophetic intervention ſucceed the apparitions of Chriſt in Galilee; and to them the aſcenſion.

Hoſannas, ſung by ſucceſſive feſtoons of angels at every ſtar of the interminable aſcenſion, occupy the whole twentieth and concluding book. Even manna tires at laſt, and of theſe hallelujahs there are ſo many, that one would ſuppoſe the author had contracted for editing the whole pſalter of the cherubs. The hymns are compoſed in various lyric metres: they are too carefully ſelected from the Jewiſh prophets, as they contain accounts of the plagues of Egypt, and the taking of Babylon, which have not even a myſtical connection with the preſent topic. They are too ſeldom interſected by deſcriptive paſſages: one wiſhes for a few of the pictureſque, aerial, playful, angelic groups of Ceva.

Strepit æthere aperto
Læta phalanx, penniſque ſupervolat, arvaque inumbrat:
Pars florum manibus plenis effundere nimbos
—— alba ſuper velamina: pars pedes ire:
Ille equitat croceas nubes, hic cruribus exit
E mediis nebulis, hic ſummis prominet alis:
Mille alii variis nectuntur in aere nodis.

JESUS PUER, LIB. II.

At length Chriſt is ſeated at the right hand of the Father.

From the twenty thouſand lines of which the Meſſiah conſiſts, a prudent author would have expunged about one-half, for feebleneſs, tautology, or irrelevance: ſo that the maſs of excellent compoſition, which is chiefly to be ſought between the ſecond and eighth cantos, does not exceed that of the Paradiſe Loſt, ſuppoſing it curtailed, in like manner, of what the critics cenſure for extravagance, ignobleneſs, or pedantry; ſuch as Satan's journey, the Angelic war, Michael's narrative, and other thinly ſcattered paſſages, which may collectively amount to one-fixth of the whole. Poetry, like ore, is eſtimated not by the coarſeneſs, but by the proportion, of

of its alloy; and is never valued for its bulk, but for its richneſs: if Milton therefore contains about one-ſixth, and Klopſtock one-half, of droſs, the latter is the inferior ſpecimen.

To the characterization of Klopſtock, other obſervations belong. Some German critics have called Milton the Homer, and Klopſtock the Virgil, of modern religion. The compariſon will not bear a very cloſe inſpection. Homer is admittedly the greateſt genius who ever undertook epic poetry, but he is not the poliſhed artiſt: his obſervation is ubiquitary; his invention is unprecedented and inexhauſtible; his ſtyle is omnipotent, but it is unambitious, garrulous, and at times ſlovenly, riſing and ſinking with his ſubject. He reſembles thoſe perfect human bodies that grow up in the ruder ſtages of ſociety, which have every exertion at command, combining the ſtrength of Hercules and the ſwiftneſs of Hermes, but which, when unmoved by paſſion, ſpread in liſtleſs indolence. Virgil, with very inferior talent, exerts a greater degree of art; his whole capital of idea is borrowed; he is entirely the poet of precedent, an induſtrious gleaning tranſlator; his ſtyle is level, neat, and elaborate, never precipitous, never low. He reſembles his cotemporary Pylades, the dancer, who only ſhewed himſelf in attitudes worthy of Apollo, who by trained dexterity could imitate with applauſe the gait of force or agility, but without poſſeſſing the native vigour to excel in either. The intellectual powers of Milton exceed thoſe of Virgil: there is more energy, more ſoul in his diction, in his perſonages; what he writes ſtimulates more during peruſal; but he is a poet of the ſame ſort. He too compoſes by means of his reading; he too collects and ſelects his deſcriptions and compariſons, his maxims and characters, from the works of his predeceſſors: his ſtyle is more condenſed, thoughtful, harſh, and unequal, than Virgil's; but it is alſo the attentive ſtyle of a toiling artiſt, who is purſuing a different idea of perfection. Klopſtock belongs to quite another deſcription of compoſers. Poets draw from nature, from art, and from idea. They may owe their materials chiefly to obſervation, chiefly to reading, or chiefly to reflection. They may delight in deſcribing the phenomena of their experience; in compiling the treaſures of their ſtudy; or, in exhibiting thoſe ſubſtitutions of the fancy, which the ſenſes ſometimes, and ſometimes books, ſuggeſt. Homer is ſurely of the firſt, Milton and Virgil of the ſecond, but Klopſtock of the third of theſe claſſes*. He is the poet of *reflection*, in the ſtricter ſenſe of the word: he always draws from the picture in his own imagination, even when he derives the hint of it from a preceding writer. His plagiariſm is never occupied, like Milton's, in mending the paſſage which he means to borrow, but the ſcene which he means again to copy. In whatever he transfers therefore, the point of view, the colouring, the locality, the diſtribution changes; circumſtances vary, and perſonages thicken on his canvas. But he is too apt to loiter over his amendments, until he forgets the motive for undertaking them, and, in completing a picture for a ſimile, to overſhade the point of compariſon; ſo that his ornaments reſemble arabeſques—the arabeſques of Raphael indeed—one cannot gueſs at the branching point in what the volute is to terminate. This practice of ſecond-hand painting is unwiſe: ſuch ſketches are apt, as artiſts would ſay, to want *the ſolid*. And in fact the ſcenery of Klopſtock is illuminated by a certain gloomy twilight, a miſty glory, an intangible rainbowy luſtre, which diſfavours an impreſſion of reality. The vivid hues of his decorations, (in the ſimile of the peſtilence, for inſtance,) on returning to the narrative, melt into thin air: ſpectres cluſter about his fact, and diſſolve it into phantaſm. His mountains ſeem as it were clouds; his groves, of empyreal palm; his cities, ſuburbs of ſome new Jeruſalem; his gorgeous palaces, his ſolemn temples, all appear to partake the fabric of a viſion. To *dream* ſights is the felicity of poets; it is remarkably that of Klopſtock; he oftener looks within and ſeldomer without for objects than any other ſon of fancy.

Klopſtock frequently deſerts the epic for the dramatic form, and, inſtead of introducing his ſpeeches narratively, prefixes initials merely to the alternations of the dialogue. Indeed thoſe ſhort ſpeeches which abound in the Meſſiah, could not have been employed at all, if always uſhered in with a whole hexameter like Homer's

Him thus anſwer'd again the kingof men
Agamemnon.

Yet this licence has not conferred vivacity, becauſe the ſpeeches are moſtly contemplative, not active; the effuſions of byſtanders, not the declarations of agents.

* Are not Arioſto, Camoens, and Ercilla of the firſt, Taſſo and Wieland of the ſecond, and Macpherſon of the third of theſe claſſes?

One

One learns every body's opinion of what is going on, but that of the concerned. The sentiments of the personages, although often superfluous and unmotived, are however strictly appropriate: they have moral and local aptness; they wear the livery of the person and the country. No flower of Hebrew origin escapes the preserving care of Klopstock; but he never offends by a misplaced paganism of imagery and illustration. Whatever he transplants loses wholly its racineſs. Yet this very precaution excludes some sources of variety, which were all wanted in a poem, where the matter is too uniformly lofty, and wearies, by always keeping on the stretch, the reader's imagination. With a background more modest the radiant passages would have acquired a bolder relievo. In the art of wording, Klopstock is no mean proficient. His epithets are chosen judiciously: they are often new, always impressive, not idle or over frequent, and usually adapted, not merely to the substantive in general, but to the peculiar point of view in which it then attracts notice; so that they are what the Germans call *bitting* epithets, in contradistinction to such as miss their aim—to use an analogous idiom, they all *tell*. Nor is his command and selection of phrase inferior to that of single words; but he often misapplies his opulence, and prodigally squanders an exquisite passage on the adornment of an insignificant episode. Superfluity is indeed the leading character of Klopstock's style; but it is not a redundance of terms, so much as of accessary and subordinate ideas; a fibrous branchiness of thought, rather than parallel pullulations of phrase; amplification, not tautology. He appears to consider a liberal prolixity as the most radiant proof of genius, and to disdain any of the self-denying calculated retrenchments of taste. What Jeremy Taylor was in homiletic eloquence, Klopstock is in epic poetry. Both have expanded into a great book the life of Christ. Both delight alike in the extacies of piety and the marvels of mysticism; they are continually ascending from the ground of fact into the pleroma of hypothesis, extolling the simplest sentiments to rhapsodies of inspiration, and consecrating the veriest accidents into primordial dispensations and mysteries of Providence. Both indulge a fickle, abrupt, interstitial style, which betrays every repose of the pen. Layers of affecting plainness, and affected sonorosity, of scholastic jargon, and oriental sensualization, succeed each other without blending. Yet to both belong tongues of angels. Their words are sweet as manna, pleasant as nard, luxuriant as the bowers of Eden. But they pluck where they should cull. From their basketfuls of iris all hues, roses, and jessamin, might have been woven a garland for hovering seraphs to wave in triumph over their hero: they prefer to scatter the indiscriminate plenty beneath his foot-fall. Bishop Taylor is indeed one of the English writers who has most contributed to tinge the mind of Klopstock: Milton, Young, and, if I mistake not, Mrs. Rowe's Letters from the Dead to the Living, are also of the number: but it is not always as interesting as it may be meritorious, to track this holy writer in his own snow. Religious zealotry, and German nationality, have occasionally bestowed * on the author of the Messiah excessive applause; yet, when every allowance is made for what is temporary and local in opinion, enough of merit no doubt remains to place his work among the lasting monuments of mighty minds. Probably posterity will station him nearer to Macpherson in rank and quality, than to any other of the more distinguished epic poets: both err by a too frequent recurrence of analogous imagery, and by an unvarying long drawn plaintiveness of tone: both delight by a perpetual majesty of style, and by the heroic elevation and purity of the manners of their personages. Is it not glory in the highest to be the Ossian of Zion?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former letter † I remarked, that the author of a Comparison between Ancient and Modern Music ‡ has anticipated many of the thoughts with which I meant to have troubled you. The reasons which he assigns for the preference given by elderly persons and dilettanti performers to the ancient style, are excellent; and his definition of the two styles, as far as it goes, is very clear and accurate. The tendency of the paper (which is to do away the prejudices in favour

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* *Höher steht er als Homer, höher als Milton; ein wunder unsers jahrhunderts: eins der ersten meisterstücke des menschlichen geistes ist sein Messias.* "He stands higher than Milton, higher than Homer; a miracle of our century: his Messiah is one of the first masterpieces of human intellect."

† See Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1800. In which the reader is requested to correct the spelling of the names Perluigi, Carissi, Telemann, Bononcini, and Lotti.

‡ No. 12, Supplementary Number.

favour of either ſtyle to the excluſion of the other) is very praiſe-worthy; and in ſhort the whole paper is very admirable. I think, however, the author has not exhauſted his ſubject. He has aſſerted that each ſtyle is admirable in different ways, but has carefully avoided the queſtion, *which ſtyle is the beſt?* This will probably be determined in a ſatisfactory way, by conſidering the nature of the affections excited in the mind by either ſtyle. The ancient ſtyle of muſic has for its object an endeavour to excite the moſt ſublime affections, the moſt noble paſſions. It poſſeſſes uncommon richneſs, and deep contrivance in the harmony and modulation, and a certain ſteadineſs and sobriety of melody, which precludes all levity, and is peculiarly ſuitable to ſacred words. The modern ſtyle has alſo for its object the excitement of the paſſions; but by neglecting harmony and depth of contrivance, and by poſſeſſing great contraſt, novelty, variety, levity, and abundance of ornament, ſeems peculiarly calculated to excite ſurpriſe and pleaſure; and is leſs adapted to ſacred words, but very proper for the theatre. The ancient ſtyle of muſic may be compared with the ſublime ſtyle in painting, and the modern ſtyle with the ornamental. Sir Joſhua Reynolds, after accurately deſcribing the appropriate characters of theſe two ſtyles of painting, decidedly prefers the *ſublime*. In muſic, a ballad, a cantata, and an anthem may be ſaid to be each of them good in their way; but it is hardly neceſſary to ſay that the anthem is the beſt, as being the moſt ſtupendous effort of the human mind, and as producing the moſt exalted effects; for the pleaſures derived from theſe three various pieces of muſic are as different as from reading of an enigma, a ſonnet, and a chapter of Iſaiah. No one can deny that the neatneſs and beauty of the Grecian Temple are exquiſite; and I had almoſt ſaid, that no one could be inſenſible to the ſublime effects of the Gothic cathedral, which, however, notwithſtanding the repeated attacks from the admirers of the Grecian temple, is daily becoming more and more the admiration and ſtudy of profeſſed architects. Each of theſe buildings is excellent in its peculiar ſtyle; but the apparently indefinite ſize of the cathedral, its uncertain, and in many inſtances coloured, light, which creates a religious awe, and appears almoſt ſupernatural, the effect of ſound echoing along its aiſles, its long ſucceſſion of vaulted arches, cluſtered pillars over canopied niches, and ramified windows, are all productive of *ſublime* ſenſations; which, when oppoſed to thoſe produced by accurate proportion, delicacy and propriety of ornament, and the caſily comprehended whole and parts of the Grecian Temple, muſt be regarded as ſenſations of a *more exalted and divine nature*, and which ſeem to be almoſt a foretaſte of the joys of which we hope hereafter to partake. For ſimilar reaſons, I decidedly *prefer* the ancient ſtyle of muſic, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

W. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE improvement of ſtatiſtical knowledge has always been a profeſſed object of your Magazine, and it is certainly a ſubject on which much remains to be done; for in all that has hitherto appeared concerning the population or wealth of the country, there is a moſt diſcouraging preponderance of gueſs-work and uncertainty. In confirmation of this opinion I beg leave to ſtate a few ſtriking differences between a ſtatement which has lately appeared in your Magazine, and thoſe of the Rev. H. Beeke in his "Obſervations on the Produce of the Income Tax," in which he has certainly evinced an extenſive acquaintance with the ſubject.

Your correſpondent Mr. Grellier ſtates the whole number of acres in England and Wales to be 46,916,000, and in Scotland 26,000,000; Mr. Beeke endeavours to prove that in the whole extent of England and Wales there are really no more than 38,500,000 acres, and that Scotland with its adjacent iſlands contains about twenty-one million acres.

Mr. Grellier computes that the whole number of inhabitants of Great Britain is about 7,000,000; Mr. Beeke aſſerts that the population of England and Wales is really not much leſs than 11,000,000, and that it has been, and ſtill is, increaſing with a rapidity which far exceeds the opinions that are generally entertained reſpecting it: he reckons the whole population of Great Britain at 12,650,000.

Mr. Grellier ſtates the whole income of the country at 130,570,000l. Mr. Beeke eſtimates it at 218,000,000l.

Mr. Grellier values the whole capital of the country at 1,298,607,000l.; Mr. Beeke ſtates the real value of the whole capital to be about 2300,000,000l. excluſive of any value which might be aſſumed for perſonal labour, and alſo excluſive of foreign poſſeſſions to the value of at leaſt 100,000,000l. ſterling, which belong to the inhabitants of this country.

As

As I conceive it impoſſible to reconcile accounts which vary ſo very materially, I leave thoſe who poſſeſs better means of information on theſe ſubjects to determine which approach neareſt the truth.

Your's, &c.

London, Dec. 4, 1800. T. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very extenſive information communicated by your valuable Magazine on literary purſuits, induces me to think that many of your readers will be intereſted in the late attempt at Oxford to revive a ſpirit of ſtudy in that ancient ſeminary. Their decree to that purpoſe, in Latin, contained in eleven quarto pages, is now before me, and though it may ſeem to be a little too minute on ſome points, and not to hold out ſufficient excitements on others, it cannot be doubted that time will meliorate the plan, and perhaps there are ſufficient grounds for imagining that after a few years Oxford may vie with or even ſurpaſs its ſiſter in the ſtrictneſs of its examinations. It is well known that at Cambridge the examinations for a bachelor's degree give a greater opportunity for young men to diſtinguiſh themſelves than is perhaps to be found in any part of the world. The higher men are claſſed according to their merits, and with very great impartiality. This, with the exerciſes in the ſchools for the year preceding their degree, gives an energy to the minds of the young men, and lays the foundation for future promotion. But there are ſome diſadvantages attending the Cambridge plan, which I may hereafter ſuggeſt to you; for the preſent I ſhall be content with the notice of the chief features of the new ſcheme at Oxford.

The univerſity has decreed that every man ſhall be ſubject to examination before he is admitted to petition for his firſt or bachelor's degree. For this examination ſix examiners are to be appointed, two to be named by the vice-chancellor, and two by each of the proctors; and the nomination is ſubject to the approbation of the convocation, with this proviſo, that there cannot be two examiners from the ſame college or hall. Of theſe examiners three are to go out yearly, and in their places, are to be ſubſtituted three others, to be named and approved of as before. Theſe examiners take an oath on admiſſion into their office, that they will perform it with fidelity, and three muſt be preſent at each examination.

On each day of examination, except the laſt day of term, when a leſs number may be admitted, ſix under graduates are to be examined in the preſence of the whole univerſity. And after Hilary term of the year 1802, no ſcholar is to be admitted to be examined unleſs he has, in the year preceding the day of his intended examination, been preſent at two examinations, which is to be atteſted by two witneſſes. The metaphyſical ſchool is the place aſſigned for the examinations; the days are to be appointed by the ſenior proctor; the time for examination is fixed from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon.

The arts and ſciences determined for the ſubjects of examination are the following: For the degree of bachelor of arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, moral philoſophy, and the elements of mathematics and natural philoſophy:

For the degree of bachelor of the civil law, grammar, rhetoric, logic, moral philoſophy, hiſtory, juriſprudence, and the elements of mathematics and natural philoſophy:

For the degree of maſter of arts, mathematics, natural philoſophy, metaphyſics, and the Hebrew language.

But it is left to the examiners to examine at diſcretion each candidate in all or in any of the ſtudies appointed for each degree.

Beſides, every candidate is to be examined in the claſſics; and three books, at leaſt, from different Greek and Latin authors of the beſt ages, are to be uſed upon this occaſion. He is alſo to ſhew his power of expreſſing his thoughts in Latin, by tranſlating ſome Engliſh book into Latin, or by any other way which the examiners may chooſe, and the examiners may uſe Engliſh or Latin in their examinations. An indiſpenſable requiſite alſo is a knowledge of the rudiments of religion and the thirty-nine articles.

After the examination, all leave the ſchools except the examiners, three of whom muſt ſign the teſtimonial of each candidate; and, if any candidate is unworthy of ſuch a teſtimonial, he cannot apply for another examination till ſix months have expired.

In each term the vice-chancellor is to be preſent at leaſt twice, and the proctors at leaſt four times, at the examinations. Each candidate for a degree is to pay twenty ſhillings, and each examiner is to receive for each year that he is in office fifty pounds.

The examinations above-mentioned are matters of neceſſity, which can be ſuperſeded only by others of choice, which are called extraordinary examinations, and are to be held in the third week, and the following

lowing week, if neceſſary, of the Eaſter term. The ſubjects of theſe examinations are the ſame as for the ordinary examinations: but all the examiners are bound to be preſent at them, or if from juſt cauſe one or more cannot attend, the examination cannot be held unleſs four are preſent. Any ſcholar may be admitted to this examination who has entered on his twelfth and has not completed his ſixteenth term, by giving in his name to the ſenior proctor ſix days before the examination: and the names of the twelve beſt in theſe examinations, written in a liſt, ſigned by each of the examiners, are to be read in the congregation by the under-examiner, according to this form, *Scholaris facultatis . . . . . qui ſe examinatoribus publicis maxime commendaverunt.* The liſt is then to be printed, and a copy ſent to the vice-chancellor and heads, to the proctors, to the Bodleian Library, and to each college, hall, and library. In the ſupplicat for the degree, the honour obtained is to be mentioned. The examiners are at liberty to make another liſt of candidates, to be read, printed, and diſtributed in the ſame manner as the firſt liſt, with the inſertion only of the word *egregie* inſtead of *maxime*.

The nomination of the firſt ſix examiners is to be made to the regent maſters of arts in the firſt congregation after Aſh Wedneſday 1801, and the examinations are to take place after the tenth day of the October following, on which day the examiners, in future, are to enter upon their office.

At a future opportunity I ſhall beg leave to ſuggeſt a few remarks on this important event, which preſages much good to the country. Your's, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTION *of* MODERN SWEDEN. *From* LE NORD LITTERAIRE, NO. 12. *conducted by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS.

(Continued from page 419.)

THERE are in Sweden four orders of knighthood. The firſt is the order of the *Seraphim*, one of the moſt illuſtrious in Europe, which is compoſed of twenty-four Swedes and eight others, excluſive of foreign princes. The ſecond is the order of the *Sword*, which is reſerved for military merit. Beſides an indefinite number of knights, this order is furniſhed with commanders of the great croſs, ordinary commanders, and a great number of particular knights, who are created on the field of battle, and who are diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Knights of the Great Croſs*. The late king was himſelf created a knight of this claſs in the laſt war. The third is the order of the *Polar Star*, which is intended to diſtinguiſh civil officers, and has twelve commanders and an indefinite number of knights. Guſtavus III. added a degree for the clergy, without the title of knight, but ſimply that of member of the order. The eccleſiaſtical commanders bear the girdle (*cordon*) in ſaltier, with the *cravat*, like the other commanders, and the ſimple members have the little croſs attached to the button-hole. The fourth and laſt order is that of *Vaſa*, eſtabliſhed by Guſt. III. in favour of thoſe who have deſerved well of their country, by ſucceſsful diſcoveries in agriculture, mineralogy, commerce, or the other arts. This order has ſix great croſſes, eight commanders, and fifty knights.

Sweden has preſerved an archbiſhop, (which is more than Denmark has done), and has thirteen biſhops. In the former country, it is no uncommon thing to ſee a biſhop, when preaching, adorned with the girdle (*cordon*) of his order, a practice which has no parallel in Denmark; but perhaps it is agreeable to the genius of a country, where the kings, always ſtruggling againſt the nobility, have inſtituted ſeveral orders of chivalry to augment the number of their partiſans, and have in this manner decorated the clergy, with a view to attach them to their intereſts, and thus to increaſe their own power. The inferior clergy conſiſt of 192 *provoſts* (*prevots*), 1378 prieſts, who have the charge of 2537 pariſhes, and 134 vicars. Some of the pariſhes are ſo very extenſive, that the peaſants can only attend the church once a year; ſo that the prieſts are obliged to be continually making journies to viſit their flocks. Such, for example, is the pariſh of Eaſtern Bothnia, which is fifty-two French leagues in length, and ſixteen in breadth; and one of the pariſhes in Lapland is ſixty ſuch leagues in length, and from ſix to thirty in breadth. In the Ruſſian provinces, conquered by Sweden, there are ſome pariſhes, whoſe prieſts are Lutherans, ſent by the conſiſtory of Borgo. The pariſh prieſts of the reſpective dioceſes of the kingdom elect the archbiſhop and the biſhops; the conſiſtory preſents the three candidates, who have the moſt ſuffrages, to the king, who appoints one of them. The pariſhes are diſtinguiſhed into royal and conſiſtorial. When a royal pariſh is vacant, the conſiſtory nominates three individuals of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, who, as a teſt of their abilities, preach three ſeveral Sundays. The conſiſtory is then

then re-aſſembled to give their votes, and the three eccleſiaſtics are preſented to the king, who chooſes whom he pleaſes, or may even fill up the vacancy with a different perſon. If the pariſh be conſiſtorial, the conſiſtory ſends thither three perſons to give neceſſary proofs, and he who is favoured with a plurality of voices is appointed to the cure, without the formality of being preſented to the king, or even of receiving the brief of the conſiſtory. Individuals, who poſſeſs a right of patronage, nominate a perſon of their own choice, and preſent him to the conſiſtory, who give him their brief. The chaplains are elected in the ſame manner, and receive their briefs from the conſiſtory. The provoſts are elected by the clergy of the provoſtſhips, and confirmed by the king.

The Swedes preſerve the reputation of having been always zealous ſupporters of the Lutheran religion, which was ſo much indebted to the courage and abilities of Guſtavus Adolphus. Accordingly, not only the king, but even the knights of the different orders, ſwear to maintain and protect that form of worſhip. Toleration, however, to other Proteſtants hath long been eſtabliſhed, and, under Guſtavus III. was extended to foreigners in general, particularly to Catholics, and even to the Jews, who had before been proſcribed. It is to be obſerved that, in the preſent age, the principles of Helvetius have been much favoured, and of late places of truſt have been committed even to Roman Catholics. Since 1771, there has exiſted at Stockholm, the *Societas Suecana, pro Fide et Chriſtianiſmo* (the Swediſh Society for promoting the Faith and Chriſtianity;) and an eccleſiaſtical commiſſion hath undertaken the taſk of propagating the goſpel among the Laplanders. The followers of Swedenborg, who are ſaid to have greatly multiplied in England, originated in Sweden. If we may credit vague report, their intention is to build the new Jeruſalem, and to form their adepts into an independent republic, in the territory of Sierra Leona, on the coaſt of Africa; but we have been aſſured, that they entertain no ſuch project. However this may be, in order to counteract the impreſſion of this ſpecies of fanaticiſm, a ſociety has been formed under the characteriſtic title of *Pro Senſu Communi* (For Common Senſe.)

The univerſity of Upſal, ſituated ſome leagues from Stockholm, is the moſt ancient and the moſt celebrated in the kingdom. It contains about 500 ſtudents, for whoſe accommodation it has been furniſhed with a fine library, a ſuperb *muſeum*, a valuable collection of coins, a chirurgical amphitheatre, a chemical laboratory, a cabinet of natural hiſtory, an elegant botanical garden, a commodious obſervatory, &c. We have elſewhere ſaid that Lunden, which is the ſecond Swediſh Univerſity, is furniſhed with three printing-houſes, but we were miſtaken; for it has only two. This place of ſtudy is attended by nearly 300 ſtudents. The third in order is the univerſity of Abo in Finland, which is reſorted to even by many youths from the Ruſſian part of that country, and is frequented by about 500 ſtudents. Beſides theſe learned eſtabliſhments, Stockholm contains different profeſſors, and ſeveral ſchools, ſuch as thoſe for navigation, chemiſtry, mechanics, and muſic, with a medical college and chirurgical ſociety. The veterinary ſchool is eſtabliſhed at Skara.

The following are the principal academies in Sweden. 1. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Upſal, whoſe memoirs are publiſhed in Latin. 2. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, who publiſh their memoirs in Swediſh, whence they are tranſlated into German. 3. The Academy of *Belles Lettres*, Hiſtory and Antiquities at Stockholm, whoſe memoirs are alſo in Swediſh. 4. The Royal Swediſh Academy, formed on the plan of the French Academy, by Guſtavus III. who attached a penſion to ſome of the memberſhips. Its object is the improvement of the Swediſh language, poetry and eloquence. 5. The Royal Academy of Sciences eſtabliſhed at Gottenburg, and which has publiſhed ſome memoirs. 6. The Phyſiographical Society, whoſe object is natural hiſtory, and rural economy, chiefly as relating to the province of Schonen. 7. The Academy of Belles Lettres inſtituted at Abo. 8. The Society of Belles Lettres, Natural Hiſtory, and Rural Economy, at Carlſtad. 9. The Finlandiſh Society of Rural Economy. 10. The Patriotic Society of Stockholm. 11. The Academy of Painting and Sculpture in the ſame city, in which there are nine profeſſors, and commonly about 400 ſcholars. This academy annually diſtributes three great and three ſmall medals; and the ſtudents who moſt diſtinguiſh themſelves are permitted to travel into France and Italy at the expence of the inſtitution. 12. The Society *pour l'Inſtruction des Con-citoyens* (for the Inſtruction of their Fellow-Citizens,) which is very numerous, &c. Moſt of theſe academies and ſocieties propoſe annual prizes, and publiſh accounts of their ſucceſs.

Formerly the Swedes were remarkable for their application to antiquities and theology.

theology. They have ſtill a decided attachment to theſe ſciences; but it is no leſs certain, that they now give the preference to natural hiſtory, rural economy, mathematics, mechanics, and the objects of philoſophy and politics, to which muſt be joined the *belles lettres*, for which they ſhew much taſte. Accordingly their country may boaſt of many libraries, both public and private, the moſt conſiderable of which, that of Upſal, contains, in manuſcripts alone, 20,200 literary productions. In the ſeventeenth century, it received large augmentations, in conſequence of the Swedes having carried their arms into Wurtzburgh, Prague, Olmutz, Poſen, Wilna, &c. The purchaſe of books, eſpecially thoſe publiſhed in other countries, is in general very conſiderable, for the Swedes are fond of foreign literature. If at preſent it be leſs proſecuted than might be expected from a nation poſſeſſing ſo much deſire for reading and inſtruction, this effect muſt be attributed to different accidental cauſes. Among theſe cauſes, we may mention the courſe of exchange which has long been ſo diſadvantageous to Sweden, &c. The abſolute want of diligences interrupts the conveyance of books during their tedious winter. Add to this that the liberty of the preſs is much fettered; for it was only during the few years of the regency, that the Swedes had the advantage of publiſhing their works freely. In 1794, the printing of the French Conſtitution, and alſo of that of America, was abſolutely prohibited! And now the liberty of the preſs is ſeverely reſtricted, as we have obſerved in another place.

The Swediſh code of laws was formed in 1736, from the ancient codes and the cuſtoms of the country, and as it underwent eſſential modifications in the diet of 1778, under the *auſpices* of Guſtavus III. a new edition of it was publiſhed in 1781. It is believed, that the laws muſt have received explanations and additions in a great number of royal ordinances, and yet it is often neceſſary to reſort to the ancient laws and inſtitutions for interpretations of the new ones. The civil law is only taught, in order to furniſh the ſtudents with the principles and elements of juriſprudence. From the ordinary tribunals, an appeal lies to thoſe of the ſecond rank, and, in the laſt reſort, to the *ſupreme tribunal of the king*, which is compoſed partly of nobles, partly of burgeſſes, the king himſelf having two votes. In caſes of crimes againſt the ſtate, a tribunal is formed of ſenators, of the chief judges of the tribunals, and of diſtinguiſhed military officers.

Perhaps there does not exiſt a people more diſpoſed to commiſeration and beneficence than the Swedes; and accordingly they have eſtabliſhed a great number of hoſpitals, and other foundations for the relief of the indigent. Is this becauſe the more men are expoſed to ſuffer privations and penury, the more they are inclined to prevent and remedy thoſe evils? For it is proper to obſerve, that the Lutheran form of religion does not make charity ſo eſſential a duty as the Catholic. Still it remains for Sweden to follow the example of Hamburgh, Munich, Kehl, Copenhagen, &c. which may be propoſed as models to all Europe, as has been elſewhere intimated. By this means, acts of beneficence will receive ſuch a direction, that induſtry will experience the neceſſary encouragement, and no unhappy individual will remain deſtitute of relief.

The Swediſh army is diſtinguiſhed into conſcripts, or national troops, and recruits, who are chiefly foreigners, and who do conſtant duty, eſpecially in the garriſons, while the conſcripts receive pay and proviſions only, when engaged in actual ſervice. In 1790 there were 6,900 horſe, and 2,750 dragoons, both chiefly natives; beſides 500 huſſars and light horſe. The national infantry amount to 24,961, and the recruits, or foreign infantry, to 12,290, of whom, 3230 form the artillery. The total number of the army, including the officers and the royal guards, is 48,000. Military employments in Sweden *are not expoſed to ſale*, any more than in Denmark. If the troops of thoſe kingdoms receive leſs pay than thoſe, for example, of France, it would, however, be a great miſtake to ſuppoſe that their maintenance coſts no more than that of the Ruſſian army. Every article neceſſary for the equipment, of the Swediſh troops, &c. is produced and manufactured in the country. There is a military ſchool at Carlſberg, in the vicinity of Stockholm.

Guſtavus III. made great efforts to reeſtabliſh and augment the navy, which conſiſts of large ſhips and ſmall flat-bottomed veſſels. At the commencement of the late war, the Swediſh ſhips of the line amounted to thirty, with a proportionable number of inferior veſſels. But, ſo fatal were the naval operations of 1792, that, including the new ſhips which have been ſince conſtructed, it would not be raſh to affirm, that the Swediſh fleet, at leaſt the ſhips of the firſt-rate, is at preſent reduced to little more

more than half the former number. The veſſels of a flat conſtruction are the more uſeful, as they can penetrate into gulphs, can approach the loweſt coaſts, and tranſport thither troops and proviſions, and can effect a debarkation in Finland, when that province happens to be the theatre of war.

According to an edict of Guſtavus III money is to be calculated by the crown of forty-eight *ſchellings*, each twelve *rondſtucks*, or four ſtivers. The Swediſh crown is equivalent to that of the bank of Hamburgh. There are beſides pieces of 32, 16, 8, 4, and 2 ſchellings; ſo that this kind of money, repreſenting as many *ſols* of the Hamburgh bank, as it contains ſchellings, anſwers exactly to that of Denmark, which has the ſame baſis; but different diviſions, making, for example, a Swediſh piece of thirty-two ſchellings anſwer to a Daniſh one of forty, &c. The only gold coin ſtruck in Sweden is the ducat, which is equivalent to the Dutch coin of that name, or two crowns of the bank of Hamburgh. The copper coins at preſent current, are the old pieces, value from one-twelfth to half a ſchelling, and the new ones equivalent to the half or the quarter of a ſchelling.

The wars and other prodigalities of Guſtavus III. have diſtreſſed and cruſhed down the country with a new debt of 11,000,000 ſilver crowns of the Hamburgh bank, which were repreſented by notes *of the national debt* (different from bank-notes), and of which there were ſubdiviſions as low as the eighth part of a crown. In 1792, the national debt amounted in the whole to 29,000,000 of crowns. A conſiderable part of this debt, which was augmented during the regency, has been paid off under the new king, who appears to be extremely anxious to diſcharge with fidelity the duties he owes to his country. There are bank-notes for ſixteen ſchellings of the Hamburgh bank, and indeed they can be had for any ſum.

After what we have ſaid, taken in conjunction with the different reverſes which Sweden has experienced during theſe laſt years, and which human prudence could ſcarcely have prevented, it will be eaſy to conceive the poſſibility of the courſe of exchange at Hamburgh being ſeventy-ſix ſchellings for forty-eight; although, ſince the convocation of the diet, the exchange has become much leſs unfavourable to Sweden, than it was before.

It is not ſo eaſy to determine the amount of the Swediſh revenues as the Daniſh; for the political writers of Sweden have not publiſhed ſuch full accounts of this ſubject as the authors of Denmark, whoſe accuracy in this reſpect cannot be ſufficiently commended.

Thoſe revenues conſiſt of

The land-tax *(impots ſur les biens fonds.)*

The product of the tenths of the different mines. Thoſe of the iron-mines alone are valued at 272,532 crowns.

The duties of the cuſtoms. (*Droits de douane.*)

The duties on certain goods imported. (*Droits d'entree.*)

The poſt office (eſtimated at about 100,000 crowns.)

Stamps (which yield nearly 300,000 crowns.)

The poll-tax.

Patent duties on the profeſſion of merchant, and the exerciſe of corporation-rights.

Acknowledgment from ſhips on returning from the Indies.

Profits of the royal lottery, eſtabliſhed in 1774 (the firſt fifteen drawings of which yielded 150,000 crowns.)

Profits of the national bank.

Diſtillery, farmed of the crown by different individuals, an enormous branch of the revenue, and *the moſt fatal of ſcourges to the country* *.

Profits of the lombard.

Total, in 1772, nearly two millions of crowns.

This revenue was ſoon after doubled, and has ſince received conſiderable augmentations at different times, ſo that the total may at preſent be ſtated at five millions of crowns.

Agriculture has not been carried to the degree of perfection which might have been expected from a people who attend ſo much to rural economy; but it makes a rapid and even an aſtoniſhing progreſs, eſpecially in Finland. To the obſtacles oppoſed by nature to rural improvements in Sweden, are to be joined almoſt inceſſant factions, and too frequent wars. If that country may boaſt of ſeveral great monarchs, who have been perſonally acquainted with the art of government, and have acquired celebrity for themſelves and their country, it is nevertheleſs certain, that ſuch glory has coſt the nation dear, by the injury it has done to its true intereſts, a new proof that princes who are too ambitious do no good, at leaſt to ſmall ſtates.

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* The words in Italics apply, with the ſtricteſt and moſt lamentable propriety, to Scotland. *Tranſlator.*

The

The Swedes in general ſhew much genius for manufactures; though it cannot be ſaid that they give great application to them, or that they excel in any particular branch. If ſome exceptions might be made, they would perhaps be in favour of cloths, hats, watches, gilded goods, and ſome articles of hardware, ſome of their inventions for manufacturing which have been adopted by other nations. Not that they have been ſparing of money to encourage manufactures, but it has too frequently been ill-employed. It is indeed a truth which may be conſidered as demonſtrated, that the diſtance of Sweden from the great markets of Europe, added to the length and ſeverity of the winters, ſo expenſive to the inhabitants by increaſing their wants, and ſo very incommodious for navigation, will never permit manufactures to reach any great height in that kingdom. Their principal ones are thoſe of iron and ſteel, which furniſh many important articles for exportation. The watches, eſpecially, made in Sweden are in ſome eſtimation in other countries. The ſail-cloth ſells well in the Mediterranean. In 1785, there were only 14,000 hands employed in the manufactures of wool, ſilk, and cotton. In 1787, about 439 perſons were kept at work in preparing fiſh oil. Ship building is by no means ſo conſiderable a branch as it ought to be.

If the Swedes poſſeſs not ſo inventive a genius as other nations, they require but the ſight of a model, not only to imitate, but even to embelliſh and perfect it, eſpecially in trinkets, ſmall hardware, and articles of ſteel, as is evident from the late productions of the manufactories at Eſkilſtuna and at Wedewag, as well as from M. Apelquiſt's works in braſs and other metals.

For ſome years the Swedes have laboured earneſtly to open a communication between Stockholm and Gottenburg, by means of a canal. In digging the canal of Trolhattan, a work of immenſe labour, they have tunnelled mountains, and have conſtructed ſeveral locks, in order to avoid a cataract of more than ſixty feet, called the Infernal Fall. All the bar-iron, which comes from the provinces of Nericia, Weermeland, &c. will be conveyed in ſmall veſſels over the great lake Wennern, to the canal, and thence to the river Gotha, which will carry it directly to Gottenburg. The utility of this canal, on which they have laboured above a century, has always been acknowledged; but it is only of late that, by the aid of an aſſociation, *they have ſucceeded, after the labour of four or five years, in finiſhing that part of the undertaking, where the navigation of the canal will ſoon be opened**. They have alſo begun this year (1800) to clear the rivers and the old canals of Finland, an operation which promiſes much facility to the conveyance of commodities.

The interior communication is generally very eaſy in ſummer, the country being interſected by lakes, rivers, and indentures of the coaſt; and in winter, the conſtant exiſtence of ice ſingularly facilitates the carriage of merchandize. A ſtranger travelling in Sweden, either in ſummer or winter, rapidly paſſes over a vaſt ſpace at a cheap rate, in compariſon with the expence of travelling poſt in other countries. This advantage is chiefly owing to the natural quality of the roads, which are always carefully repaired, and which always preſent a firm ſurface. But there is no reſource for a man who wiſhes to make a journey in winter, and who has not the means of travelling poſt. Neither is there any eſtabliſhment for the regular conveyance of goods during that long ſeaſon; ſo that Sweden, where other regulations are ſo good, and which has a juſt title to be conſidered as one of the moſt civilized countries in Europe, ſeems to be iſolated from the reſt of the world for a great part of the year. Letters, gazettes, and ſome ſtrangers whoſe purſes enable them to travel poſt, are the only winter-viſitors of Sweden. That country may be ſaid to be connected with the reſt of the continent only for the 4 or 5 ſummer months. Thus the price of ſome commodities frequently becomes exorbitant, eſpecially towards the end of winter, and ſometimes they are not to be procured though ever ſo neceſſary. Hence it happens that the beſt political works, and other intereſting objects, are for a long period unknown to the public, except by advertiſements, and ſhort, and too often unſatisfactory, extracts which appear in the journals. Even theſe laſt, as well as the news papers ſent by poſt, come to a conſiderable price. Hence the country is too little viſited by ſtrangers, who conſequently neither diffuſe their money, nor communicate their induſtry, nor form many commercial relations. Hence, in a word,

* The words in Italics ſeem to involve ſome ambiguity. Thoſe of the original are, *On a réuſſi, aprés quatre ou cinq années de travaux, à achever cette partie de l'enterpriſe, où la navigation s'ouvrira bientot.*—Is the whole undertaking finiſhed or not?

it

it happens, that when, in extraordinary emergency, ſome Swediſh commodity would come to a good foreign market during the winter, the difficulty of exportation preſents an inſuperable obſtacle, eſpecially when the winter, anticipating its ordinary commencement, may be ſaid to ſurpriſe autumn. We know that an attempt was long ago made to remedy theſe great inconveniences, by the formation of ſeveral proper eſtabliſhments; but, if the ſucceſs was not anſwerable to the views which directed the undertaking, it was becauſe, independently of ſeveral other accidental circumſtances, the calls for intercourſe were not then ſo numerous and urgent, as they have ſince been rendered by the increaſe of commerce and luxury, and by the affluence of travellers. Doubtleſs alſo the departure of the carriages (*voitures*) was too frequent; for, to reconcile economy with utility, their departure once a fortnight, or even once a month, would have been ſufficient.*

* We ſhall give a new proof of our impartiality, by inſerting here a note furniſhed by an intelligent and eſtimable Swede. We publiſh it, however, without renouncing the opinion we have formed.

"It is neceſſary to obſerve that this cenſure ought not to attach to the country. There is no country in which commodities are tranſported in winter with more facility than in Sweden. The heavieſt goods, which it would be impoſſible to convey by wheel-carriages, are eaſily tranſported in ſledges. As to foreign articles, the obſtacles which impede their importation ariſe from the frequent interruption of navigation by the Belts, and from the bad ſtate of the roads in Denmark, the paſſage of which, during the bad ſeaſon, is extremely expenſive. In fact, when theſe obſtacles are ſurmounted, by the arrival of the goods at Helſingborg, the firſt Swediſh town on that coaſt, nothing is more eaſy than to make the peaſants convey all ſorts of goods into any province in the kingdom, and that with more eaſe, certainty, and cheapneſs than in Denmark. The ſummer is not without its inconveniencies in the Swediſh provinces which are deſtitute of navigable rivers; but the exceſſive extent of the coaſts affords them the means of ſupply. The Swedes reckon a winter, which admits not the uſe of ſledges (and ſuch there have been), a misfortune almoſt as great as a bad harveſt; becauſe in thoſe vehicles they tranſport heavy goods, ſuch as iron, timber, grain, &c. and though the coun ry is not every where interſected with great roads, they make good their way on the ſnow acroſs foreſts, marſhes, lakes, rivers, &c. without either delay or obſtacle. The principal fairs in Sweden take place in winter, becauſe of the facility which that ſeaſon affords for the conveyance of goods. It is no uncommon thing for peaſants to undertake journies of ſixty or ſeventy Swediſh miles (about 160 leagues) ſolely on that errand. In ſupport of this aſſertion, it is only neceſſary to ſtate the well known inſtance of the peaſants, who, in the month of February, go to Stockholm, in order to carry goods thence to Chriſtinehamn in Wermeland, and who *in ten or twelve days travel thirty Swediſh miles and a quarter*" (or 121 Engliſh).

This exterior commerce of Sweden is partly carried on in national ſhips, which navigate every ſea on the globe, even as far as the iſland of St. Bartholomew in the

We have frequently ſpoken (reſumes the author) of the Diligences, which traverſe Denmark in all ſeaſons as regularly as poſſible. *It would be thought a thing extraordinary, and perhaps unheard of, if one of thoſe vehicles did not arrive at Copenhagen from Hamburg in the ſpace of a month.* We confine ourſelves to this remark, which may ſuffice to direct the judgment of our readers on ſo eſſential an object.

The two paſſages above, which the tranſlator has put in Italics, ſhew what ideas the author and his annotator entertain of expeditious travelling! Would they believe what we could tell them of our mail, and other light coaches, or even of the rate of which carriers travel in conveying goods in one horſe carts, between ſome of our principal manufacturing towns, eſpecially in the north, for example, between Glaſgow and Manchester? What ſhould we ſay, if but one or two coaches were to paſs between London and Edinburgh in a month! The tranſlator has travelled between thoſe cities, diſtant 400 Engliſh, or 100 Swediſh, miles, in the depth of winter, in ſeventy hours, including three hours ſleep at Newcaſtle, and this not in a mail-coach, which goes it in ſixty-two or ſixty-three hours, but in a light coach, called the Royal Charlotte. This *extreme expedition*, however, is but modern. See a paper inſerted in the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, article Edinburgh, by the ingenious Mr. Creech, bookſeller in that city. The annotator mentions the bad roads in Denmark as an interruption to the Swediſh trade. But it appears that ſome moſt excellent roads are now making in that country. See the learned Profeſſor Bygge's intereſting *Journey from Copenhagen to Paris, an Engliſh tranſlation of which is now in the preſs.*

Weſt, and China in the eaſt. The principal articles of export are planks, beams, maſts, tar, pitch, potaſh, iron, ſteel, copper, tin, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſaltpetre, herrings, &c. The chief commodities imported are wines, oils, raiſins, and other fruits, ſugar, tea, coffee, ſalt, corn, and raw materials for manufacture. Many Swediſh ſhips ſucceſſively viſit the different ports on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, and return large profits to their owners. The moſt lucrative part of the Swediſh commerce is that carried on with Great Britain, which takes off the greateſt part of the iron; and next in importance to this is the trade with France. From the towns on the Baltic, which are the richeſt depoſitories of corn, namely, Dantzick, Koningſberg, &c. the Swedes import that commodity, as well as thoſe naval ſtores which they want, ſuch as hemp, tallow, &c. Their only commerce with the Weſt Indian iſlands is carried on by an excluſive company with the iſland of St. Bartholomew. Their Chineſe connections centre in the India Company eſtabliſhed at Gottenburg, who confine themſelves to the equipment of two or three annual ſhips. This branch of trade, in the ſtock of which many foreigners had ſhares, and which was formerly ſo lucrative, ceaſed to be ſo about twelve years ago. The Swedes have alſo the benefit of the common inſurance companies, and they have even eſtabliſhed two companies, whoſe object it is to ſave wrecked ſhips and cargoes. Theſe companies pay perſons accuſtomed to dive and bring up goods, and whoſe exertion and zeal is rewarded by ſums proportioned to the value of the veſſels and goods they retrieve. Canzler, in his Memoirs on Sweden, adopts the following proportions between the commercial importance of the towns in that country: Suppoſing the whole export trade of Sweden divided into thirteen parts, he ſtates the exports of Stockholm at ſeven of thoſe parts, thoſe of Gottenburg at two, and thoſe of all the other towns in the kingdom at four. Of the imports, he aſſigns to Stockholm one-half, to Gottenburg one-fourth, and to all the other towns the remaining fourth.

Sweden, which has hitherto preſerved neutrality in the preſent war, has been always the faithful ally of France, a connection which has procured her more than one honourable peace, but which has alſo frequently dragged her into very troubleſome wars. She ſeems at preſent inclined to depart from her old alliance, and to form a new one with a neighbouring empire. It would doubtleſs be preſumptuous in us to pretend to decide which of the two alliances would be the moſt agreeable to her intereſts; but we may at leaſt be permitted to give it as our opinion, that the moſt intimate connection with Denmark and Pruſſia would appear to be the ſureſt palladium of her independence and happineſs. The balance of the North hath been ſo violently deranged by the partition of Poland, that no precaution ſhould be neglected, which promiſes to reſtore its ſtability.

If the finances of Sweden be in a ſtate of ſuch notorious derangement, that ſtrangers, who only ſee the continuation of her neutrality, can ſcarcely form any idea of it; if the courſe of exchange has been extremely unfavourable to her for the two laſt years; theſe calamities muſt be chiefly attributed to the different misfortunes ſhe has experienced, and which ſhe has moſt deeply felt, and to the loſſes which ſhe ſuffered under a king ſo quarrelſome and magnificent as Guſtavus III. and which ſhe has not yet been able to repair. And even in the preſent war, ſhe has loſt ſome very conſiderable convoys, not to mention a number of ſeparate ſhips. The two laſt years produced but very indifferent crops; and the herring-fiſhery on the Swediſh coaſts almoſt entirely failed in the laſt ſeaſon. We ſhall ſay nothing of a certain fluctuation in political principles, even with regard to internal affairs, which is at leaſt apparent, and which is ſuppoſed to have been obſervable for the laſt fifteen years; and it is well known that ſuch fluctuation never fails to produce the moſt fatal conſequences. It is eaſy to ſee that this cauſe muſt have had its influence on ſo many unfortunate events, in a country whoſe reſources are by no means abundant, and which is already infected with the habits of indulgence in foreign luxuries. The government has been obliged to prohibit the diſtillation of ſpirits, to prevent a famine; but this meaſure, impoſed by neceſſity (like the prohibition of coffee), deprives the peaſant of his beloved drams, which he ſwallows as a charm for his wretchedneſs, and even as the ſupport of his life, which, on the contrary, is abridged by the immoderate uſe of that flow poiſon*. The government has ſtored up the

* This ſentence, like a former one, applies with too great propriety to Scotland, where the diſtillery alſo extracts a poiſon from the ſtaff of life, and the health and morals of a people, once famous for both, are ſacrificed to a moſt polluted ſource of revenue. An abundance of grain, in the preſent ſtate of things, is, in fact, no bleſſing to Scotland. The diſtillery converts it into a curſe; and a ſcarcity, *if not extreme*

ſpirits on hand in warehouſes at Stockholm, to be diſtributed by rations; and the peaſants complain formally of a meaſure which deprives them of a potion which they allege to be indiſpenſible under their rural labours; and it is poſſible that habit may have rendered dram-drinking abſolutely neceſſary to them! An intereſting diet, now aſſembled, it is to be hoped will point out the remedies neceſſary to reſtore ſoundneſs to the body politic.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY way of general reply to the obſervations of Mr. Robinſon, I remark (firſt premiſing that I have neither time nor inclination for long and elaborate diſcuſſions) that I conſider two points in morals as demonſtrated; firſt, that obligation is founded on ſelf-intereſt; ſecondly, that the ſympathetic are generated by the ſelfiſh affections. For the proof of the former, I refer to Cooper, Tracts Ethical, &c. vol. i. of the latter, to Hartley. On this ſecond poſition, there is a paſſage in Cooper on Moral Obligation, page 82, which I cannot help tranſcribing. "The generation of the ſocial from the ſelfiſh affections has been ſo evidently explained by Hartley that the matter is indiſputable. People ſhould not write on the phenomena of the mind, without either adopting or confuting the doctrine of aſſociation." But I will now wave this demonſtration of Hartley's, and allow, for the ſake of argument, that ſelf-love and ſympathy are diſtinct and independent principles. I maintain then, that the proſpect of a future exiſtence affords the ſtrongeſt imaginable motive to the ſuppreſſion of the ſelfiſh and ſenſual paſſions, and the cultivation of the ſympathetic and benevolent affections, as it renders every ſacrifice of preſent gratification or perſonal advantage which virtue may coſt us, not only reaſonable but our manifeſt intereſt. That the great bulk of mankind, even in Chriſtian countries, are practical Atheiſts, and acknowledge in their conduct no ſanctions of morality but what are derived from preſent objects, is a fact which cannot be controverted, and which the Chriſtian philoſopher deplores. But the queſtion with me is, whether a mind that will *reflect* may not find a very powerful ſupport of virtue in the expectation of a future exiſtence, which, if ſeriouſly indulged, operates with a reſtraining influence in numberleſs caſes where no formal calculation is inſtituted, and where the motives of action may not be very diſtinctly preſent in the mind of the agent. Mr. Robinſon indeed conſiders the impreſſion of future good, as too ſlight and feeble to operate againſt the more forcible attractions of preſent objects. And ſo it would be, if future good were not apprehended to compenſate for its diſtance by its magnitude and duration. But *habitual reflection* will certainly preſent it to the mind in ſomething like its juſt proportion, and give it its proper operation on the conduct. That the hope of immortality is not univerſally inefficient, many facts demonſtrate I content myſelf with one. That cannot be an inert principle which has conducted the martyr to the ſtake. Indeed to maintain that man, with *full perſuaſion* that virtue is his intereſt as an immortal being, *cannot* adapt his conduct to that perſuaſion, is at once to deprive him of the character of rationality. It may be farther obſerved, that the theopathetic affections alſo, if diligently cheriſhed, lend a very friendly aid to the formation and eſtabliſhment of every generous, ſympathetic, and benevolent feeling. Mr. Robinſon aſks, whether, according to my philoſophy, it is eaſy to ſay that one man is more virtuous than another; and whether it ought not rather to be ſaid that all men are equally virtuous? The moment I leave philological criticiſm, no man is leſs anxious than myſelf about words. But I call that man more *virtuous* than another, in whom *ſelf* is in a higher degree expanded into bene-

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treme, but juſt ſufficient to put a ſtop to diſtillation, is little, if at all, to be regretted in that country. Not only are ſome of the towns become ſinks of debauchery, but, in ſome country diſtricts, ardent ſpirits are ſerved out to harveſt workers, inſtead of the milk, or ſmall-beer, drank in the ſame places ſome years ago. The Statiſtical Account of Scotland, ſo creditable to the abilities of her clergy, contains almoſt as many proofs of my aſſertions as there were pariſh miniſters undeterred from ſpeaking out by the fear of offending their *bearers* and their *lairds*, too many of whom are intereſted in the abuſe. Compare, in particular, the Statiſtical Account of Langholm, with the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill's deſcription of a fair in that place, at which he was preſent, in his late Tour in Scotland. I might deſcribe many ſuch diſorderly ſcenes, the deplorable effects of dram-drinking, from my own obſervation in that country; but ſuch teſtimonies would derive no additional weight from the anonymous authority of

The Tranſlator.

benevolence; and what I affirm is, that religious principle is more favourable than any other to this expanſion of the character. I only add that an affection which was originally exerciſed upon ſelfiſh conſiderations, becomes gradually, from the very conſtitution of human nature, more and more diſintereſted, a circumſtance to which, if Lord Shafteſbury had adverted, his view of morality would have been more correct.

Allow me to thank your correſpondent J. C. (page 311 of your laſt Number) for his animadverſions on my correction of Virgil's Æneid vi. 242. I did not propoſe the emendation as neceſſary on the ſcore of phraſeology, but to try whether by a ſlight alteration a line might not be vindicated to Virgil, which Burman and Heyne reject as *ſpurious*. Mr. Wakefield, I ought to obſerve, on the other hand, thinks that Lucretius, in book vi. v. 420, rather countenances its genuineneſs. In the ſecond remark of your correſpondent there is much force, but it applies only to *Acernon*, and not to *Avernum*, which ſome copies read. Should it be ſaid that *Avernus* is only a *corruption* of a Greek name, and therefore that *Graio nomine* would be improper, I would refer the objector to the following lines of Ovid:

Sed Veneris menſem *Graio ſermone* notatum
Auguror: a ſpumis eſt dea dicta maris.
Nec tibi ſit mirum *Graio* rem *nomine* dici,
Itala nam tellus Græcia major erat.
Faſt iv. 61.

Certainly *Aprilis* is no more a genuine Greek word than *Avernus*. Perhaps the following lines of Silius Italicus afford the beſt commentary on this controverted paſſage of the Mantuan bard, if indeed the line be his:

Ille, olim populis dictum Styga, nomine vero
Stagna inter celebrem nunc mitia monſtrat Avernum. Pun. xii. 120.

In farther confirmation of the ſubjunctive mood in Virg. *Æn.* vi. 591, which confirmation can only be needed, becauſe Burman and Heyne, *at qui viri!* have acquieſced in the indicative, let me add *Æn.* ix. 728—9.

Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque *incluſerit* urbi.

I have ſince obſerved, that in the Oxford edition (which I did not recollect that I had in my poſſeſſion,) *ſimularet* is given for *ſimularat*. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Cheſhunt,
Nov. 1, 1800. E. Cogan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

If you can ſpare room in your next month's publication, for the following remark, in anſwer to the complaint and requeſt of your correſpondent N. S. (Monthly Mag. vol. x. p. 306.), they are much at your ſervice.

If the proprietor of the tythes ſhould refuſe to take his tythe-lambs "*when they are capable of living without their dam*," I ſhould think all that N. S. can do is, to wait till the proprietor chooſes to receive his property; and then to keep back ſo many of the lambs as will indemnify N. S. for the loſs ſuſtained by keeping them beyond the legal period. If the parſon ſhould think proper to diſpute the juſtice of this mode of proceeding, he muſt have recourſe to a legal proceſs. The ſubject of agiſtment tythes appears to have been miſrepreſented by moſt writers on eccleſiaſtical law. At preſent, I recollect only one publication which excluſively relates to it; the title of which is, "The Matter of Agiſtment Tythe of unprofitable Stock, in the caſe of the Vicar of Holbeach, as decreed by Lord Chief Baron Parker, Baron Smythe, &c. in the Court of Exchequer, in Michaelmas Term, 1768. By Cecil Willis, D. D. Vicar of Holbeach, &c. 4to. 1770."—This pamphlet I have never ſeen; my information concerning it being derived from the Monthly Review. In the 56th volume of that work, pages 185 and 186, are to be found ſome remarks on Dr. Willis's performance, which the critic repreſents as throwing but little light on the ſubject. But the critique contains an explanation of the law relative to agiſtment tythes, which appears to me to be very ſatisfactory. Leſt your correſpondent ſhould not have an opportunity of ſeeing the volume of the Monthly Review above referred to, I will juſt obſerve, that the reviewer, in oppoſition to the opinions of Gibſon, Burn, and other writers on eccleſiaſtical law, maintains that the tenth of the price of keeping an unproductive beaſt, and not the tenth of its improved value, during any given period, is the right of the proprietor of the tythes. Or, in other words, that his claim is founded excluſively on a right to the tenth of the produce conſumed by the animal.

I cannot conclude without obſerving, that

that the frequent diſputes which occur relative to tythes, muſt render it a circumſtance much to be wiſhed, both by clergymen and occupiers of land, that this *tax on induſtry* ſhould be aboliſhed, and in lieu of it, a portion of land in every pariſh be ſet aſide excluſively for the ſupport of the church. The execution of a ſcheme of this kind, as it would have a beneficial effect on agriculture, would, at any period, be deſirable, and particularly ſo at the preſent.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1800. X.Y.Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS we may now, from the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, be pretty well aſſured that, however dear grain may be, yet we ſhall not be abſolutely *ſtarved*, before next harveſt; we may, with more complacency, conſider the ſubject of *ſcarcity*, both as to its actual exiſtence, its cauſe, and the probable means, in ſome meaſure, of counteracting its effects.

As to its exiſtence, the report above alluded to ſufficiently proves it, by allowing that the crop is 1-4th leſs than the average.

As to the *cauſe*, we muſt undoubtedly in a great meaſure attribute it to the very wet wheat ſeeding we had laſt year, which rendered it impoſſible to ſow many of the ſtrong, and in general moſt productive lands; and on thoſe which were ſowed of this deſcription, the very heavy rains ſo completely *ſaded* the ground, as to make it impoſſible for a great quantity of the ſeed to vegetate; this, added to the wet harveſt, is fully ſufficient to account for the preſent ſcanty ſupply and high price of *good dry corn*. After the winter, the markets will, doubtleſs, be more abundantly ſupplied with corn of *ſome quality or other*, as much of the grain which was wetted, *cannot be threſhed till after a froſt*; moreover, it is the cuſtom of farmers to threſh little elſe but wheat till winter, that the ſtraw may be kept for the ſtock, to a time when nothing elſe is to be had. As to the abſurd notion that the ſcarcity is cauſed by the farmers themſelves, it is hardly worth noticing. I will however juſt aſk if they have it in their power to make an artificial ſcarcity, how happens it that they do not do ſo when their crops are particularly abundant? as by ſo doing their profits muſt be great indeed. But I will maintain, that there is no claſs of men who feel the preſent evil more than the farmers themſelves; for they have not only to bear the obloquy of cauſing it—they are not only held up as objects of popular hatred, but they too often fall the victims of its fury, (witneſs the many corn-ricks burnt lately), but—further, there is not any buſineſs in the kingdom, which, in proportion to the capital employed, pays more to the ſupport of the poor. I think I may ſafely ſay, there are few pariſhes, where it will coſt leſs this year than 2-5ths of the rack-rent for poor's-rate, *or about* $7\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent* on the capital employed; I ſpeak of arable farms. On many of the ſtrong lands, where in ſuitable ſeaſons, and with proper cultivation, the average crop has been from 25 to 30 buſhels per acre, I *know*, not only from my own experience, but from the undoubted teſtimony of others, that the average this year will not amount to more than 12 or 13 buſhels per acre. When from this quantity we take five buſhels, for ſeed and bread for the family, but very little is left for market. In order to ſhew in a more convincing way that ſuch a year as this is far from profitable to the farmer. I have only to make the following calculation, which will apply to all arable farms of 300l. per ann.* and under, for in theſe there are generally a great many men ſervants kept in the houſe†, which will account for my otherwiſe great allowance of from two to two and a half buſhels per acre for bread, &c. We will begin with the preſent year, and the prices in this neighbourhood: ſay

$12\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels of wheat per acre, at 20s. per buſhel -	£.12 10 0
Deduct 5 buſhels for ſeed and flour - - -	5 0 0
Per acre	£.7 10 0

with labour at an advanced price, and the poor's-rate increaſed 3 or 400 per cent. or from 2s. and 2s. 6d. to 8s. and even 10s. in the pound.

In a fruitful year the account may be ſtated as follows:

25 buſhels of wheat per acre, at 8s. per buſhel -	£.10 0 0
Deduct 5s. buſhels as above	2 0 0
	£.8 0 0

with labour and poor's-rates moderate. I have no fear of ſubmitting the above calculation to any one converſant with the farming buſineſs.

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* Or, perhaps, 300 *acres and under*.

† And it is alſo the cuſtom for *all the labourers* to have their *meſs* before they go to work; this conſiſts of a wooden diſh *filled with bread* and boiling milk poured on it.

As

As to the means to be uſed for counteracting the effect of the ſcarcity, the only method in the powers of individuals appears to be, the adoption of ſubſtitutes, and the moſt rigid economy in the uſe of flour.

I have thus endeavoured, from abſolute facts and obſervations, to account for an evil which we all feel but too ſeverely; and I have alſo endeavoured to reſcue the character of a very uſeful claſs of men, from ſome of the blame which the miſinformed or the deſigning would caſt upon them. I have only to add that, though my obſervation has been confined to my more immediate neighbourhood, yet, from all I have been able to learn, what I have ſtated will be found to be the caſe in moſt of the ſtrong, and in general beſt wheat lands in the kingdom.

Bedfordſhire, I am, &c.
Dec. 1, 1800. G. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ſecond edition of Dr. Maclaine's Tranſlation of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, at p. 414. of the 2d vol. in the note *y*, the tranſlator makes mention of a work which I ſhould be glad to purchaſe, if, through the medium of your inſtructive publication, any gentleman would kindly inform me how to procure it.

The work is entitled, "Ordres Monaſtiques, Hiſtoire extraite de tous les Auteurs, qui ont conſervé à la Poſterité ce q'il y a de plus curieux dans chaque ordre, enrichie d'un très grand Nombre de Paſſages des mêmes; pour ſervir de demonſtration, que ce qu'on y avance eſt egalement veritable et curieux." After having given this long title page, the tranſlator thus goes on in his note—"This work, which was firſt printed in Paris, in 1751, under the title of Berlin, and which was ſuppreſſed almoſt as ſoon as it appeared, is written with great wit, eloquence, and learning, and all the narrations it contains are confirmed by citations from the moſt eminent authors, who have given accounts of the religious orders. The author's deſign ſeems to have been to expoſe the monks of every denomination to the laughter of his readers; and it is very remarkable that in the execution of his purpoſe he has drawn his materials from the graveſt authors, and from the moſt zealous defenders of monachiſm. If he has embelliſhed his ſubject, it is by the vivacity of his manner, and the witty elegance of his ſtyle, and not by laying to the charge of the monaſtic communities any practices, which their moſt ſerious hiſtorians omit, or diſavow. The authors of the Bibliotheque des Sciences et de Beaux Arts, at the Hague, have given ſeveral intereſting extracts of this work, in the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth volumes of that literary journal."

If you will have the goodneſs to inſert this in ſome early number of your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, you would much oblige,

Oxford, Your's, &c.
Nov. 10, 1800. ACADEMICUS.

P.S. Suppoſing you could procure a copy of this work, would not a tranſlation of it into Engliſh, faithfully executed, have a prodigious ſale in Great Britain?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently, as well as your correſpondent Onyx Hoile, heard the obſervation of the ladies, that metallic tea pots "*draw better*" than thoſe made of earthen-ware or china; I do not, however, believe with him, that it is founded, and think I can ſhew, from fair deduction, that it is impoſſible it ſhould be ſo.

I ſuppoſe it will be granted, that the extractive matter of the tea is more readily diſſolved in proportion as the water is hotter; and that metals are much readier conductors of heat than earthen ware or china is; if theſe facts be allowed, they are ſufficient to overturn the ideas of Onyx Hoile, for if the heat which is communicated to the metal by the water paſs more readily from it than from the earthen-ware to the ſurrounding atmoſphere, then the metallic veſſel muſt ſooner receive another portion of heat from the water than will be the caſe with the earthen-ware veſſel, and conſequently the water in the metallic veſſel muſt be more cooled in a given time, than the water in the earthen veſſel; and as this deprivation of heat reduces the ſolvent power of the water, the infuſion prepared in the metallic veſſel muſt conſequently be the weaker; if theſe inferences be juſt, the recommendation to make maſh tuns, &c. of metal inſtead of wood muſt conſequently be diſadvantageous.

For theſe reaſons I entirely diſbelieve that any advantage reſults from making tea in a metallic veſſel; if, however, it have been accurately determined that the contrary is the caſe, it is evidently unconnected with the different degrees of conductive power poſſeſſed by metals, wood, or earthen-ware; ſome other cauſe

then

then muſt be ſought for which as yet is either unknown or unexplained.

I ſhall take the opportunity which now preſents itſelf of aſking your numerous readers, whether any of them remembers to have obſerved, or to have ſeen any mention of the "*fog which covered Europe and Aſia during the whole ſummer of* 1783" alluded to by Mr. Cowper in the 2d book of the Taſk.

Your's, &c. truly,
P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN an age in which we have been compaſſing the earth to ſupply the Iſlands of the South Sea with the animal and vegetable productions of Europe, it cannot ſurely be unintereſting to conſider whether thoſe of our own iſland may not receive a valuable addition from other countries, eſpecially at a period when we are threatened with a ſcarcity which ſeems to ariſe not ſo much from temporary as from permanent cauſes.

What gave riſe to theſe reflections was that part of Carver's Travels in the interior of America, in which he mentions the *wild rice*. Since the publication of that work it has ſo often been deſcribed, that its nature and qualities are well known: but as far as my information extends, no attempt has been made to cultivate it in this country, although it ſeems to me that the experiment might be tried with every proſpect of ſucceſs.

According to Carver it grows in great abundance to the North-Weſt of Lake Superior, in latitudes nearly the ſame with thoſe of the South of England; but although the climate in that part of America is much milder than in the ſame parallels on the eaſtern coaſt, there cannot be a doubt but that it is much colder in the winter, and that the average heat of the ſummer is leſs than in any part of England. It alſo grows, according to Carver, in latitudes on the Miſſiſſipi in which grapes come to perfection, ſo that it ſeems highly probable that it might be cultivated with advantage in many parts of Europe.

I need not enlarge on the advantages that would ariſe from the ſucceſs of ſuch an experiment. The county in which I am now writing contains ſome thouſands of acres, which, in their preſent ſtate, produce little except reeds and water fowl, but which, by this means, might perhaps contribute to the ſupport of thouſands.

Theſe hints I tranſmit to your valuable Miſcellany, in hopes that they may fall into the hands of ſome one who may be able and willing to try an experiment, whoſe ſucceſs cannot fail to enrich himſelf, and to produce great and real advantages to mankind in general.

Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1800. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GIBBON, in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, mentions the Iſland of Zara as having cherry-trees which produce our incomparable MARASQUIN. Being unacquainted with what this is, and unable to diſcover, if any of your correſpondents can inform me, I ſhall eſteem it a favour.

Hackney. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a common obſervation that Oriental poetry is not reducible to the ſame code of laws which have very generally prevailed over ancient and modern Europe. This obſervation is, for the moſt part juſt: there is an audacity of figure, an abruptneſs of ſentence, and an uniform luxuriance of language in the former, which we ſhould vainly look for in the moſt dithyrambic poets of Greece or Rome, and which would not paſs without cenſure in the court of Ariſtotle or Quintilian. At the ſame time, there are reſemblances between the poetry of Europe and Aſia that are truly aſtoniſhing, and that will afford a harveſt of abundant delight to the curious, who will be at the trouble of comparing them. The fable, plan, and peripetia of Sacontala; or, "The Fatal Ring," a drama, written, if there be any truth in eaſtern chronology, ages before the epoch of Heſiod and Homer, allowing them the earlieſt date that can poſſibly be contended for, has been already ſo ably unfolded, and communicated for the purpoſe of contraſting it with dramas of later times, by the much lamented Sir W. Jones, that there can be no neceſſity for examining it in the preſent place. I ſhall dwell as ſhortly, for the limit of an individual letter will admit of nothing more than a mere glance on the poetical works of the good and benevolent Sadi, throughout the whole of whoſe writings there is a ſound and ſterling morality, ſevere as the ſatires of

* Vol. 6. page 143, note, quarto.

Juvenal,

Juvenal, yet breathing the very tenderness of Tibullus. The poems of Sadi are in high veneration in the moſt abſolute courts of the eaſt: at Delhi and Iſpahan, his name is pronounced with rapture; nor is he in much leſs eſtimation even at Conſtantinople itſelf. On this account, before I take my leave of him, I ſhall beg the liberty of quoting the following ſtanzas from his Boſtán, as not inapplicable to ſome political diſcuſſions that have lately occurred among ourſelves; they comprize part of the ſpeech of king Nuſhirvan to his ſon Hormuz, just before his death.

برو باس درویش محتاج دار
که شاه از رعیت بود تاجدار
رعیت چو بیخست و سلطان درخت
درخت اي پسر باشد از بیخ سخت

Which may be thus rendered, almoſt literally:

Shield, O my ſon! the lowly:-- 'tis from them
The mightieſt monarch draws his diadem;
The people are the root, the race of kings
The tree, that thence in graceful foliage ſprings:
And mark this precept to thy lateſt hour,
That from the root the tree derives its power.

But the didactic poetry of the Aſiatics is far better calculated for the conveyance of moral truth than either the ſatire or elegy of Greece or Rome; and more nearly reſembles the Χρυσα Επη attributed to Pythagoras, though conveyed in a diction far more faſcinating than any other remnant of theſe claſſical countries. The true and legitimate elegy, however, is not uncommon, and is denominated Kaſſide; but the ſatire, ſtrictly ſo called, and which, even when compoſed with all the pleaſantry of Horace, is but too apt to wound the feelings of individuals, to the credit of Aſiatic courteſy, is a ſpecies of poetry hitherto unknown to the bards of Iran.

The epic muſe, nevertheleſs, is not a ſtranger to them; and in the Shahnâmah of Ferduſi ſhe has laviſhed all her treaſures. This is a truly wonderful production, and, including all the diviſions of which it conſiſts, extends to not leſs than ſixty thouſand lines. It compriſes a hiſtory of the Perſian empire, and was written at the inſtigation of Mahmud, Sultan of Gezny, about the year 374 of the hejira. This prince had ſtipulated with the poet to give him a dinar (of the value of 8s. 6d. ſterling) for every verſe; and on the concluſion of the work, in the ſeventieth year of the age of Ferduſi, he ordered this reward to be preſented to him. The vizier, however, to whom Mahmud had delegated the office of enriching the venerable bard, envious of his growing fame, ſent him indeed in ſealed bags the number of ſtipulated dinars, but in ſilver inſtead of gold coin, which, apprehending it was by the expreſs order of Sultan Mahmud, ſo enraged him, that he diſtributed the whole to the crowd that was around him, and then fled away, firſt to Bagdat, and afterwards to Tus, where in a ſhort time he fell a victim to the mortification he had endured. It was at this moment the monarch of Gezny firſt became appriſed of the deception: he inſtantly remitted the ſtipulated ſum of ſixty thouſand dinars in gold: which, arriving too late for the enjoyment of the poet, were expended in erecting to his memory an elegant and moſt ſumptuous monument.

The Shahnâmah is the maſter-piece of the Perſian muſes. It has been compared to the Iliad, and with reſpect to the general poliſh and animation of its diction, and the truth and ſpirit of its ſimiles, thoſe particularly deduced from the majeſty of the lion, the ferocious courage of the tiger, the procumbent rock, and the mild ſerenity of a moon-light night, the compariſon is not inapplicable. But it is certainly deficient in that exquiſite unity of deſign, that harmonious bearing of every part to every part which the Iliad boaſts, in ſuperiority, perhaps, to all the epics that ever were written in human language. There are many poems of more modern date to which this admirable production of Ferduſi bears a nearer reſemblance than the epic of Homer. In its machinery, which conſiſts of demons and enchanters, with a caſual intermixture of giants, it exhibits a conſiderable ſimilarity to the Jeruſalem Delivered of Torquato Taſſo; yet it occupies

cupies a greater range, and has all the wildneſs of Arioſto. But the language of Perſia, though equally ſoft and luxurious, is at the ſame time far more bold and ſonorous than the Italian, and, in point of ſtrength and dignity of ſtyle, if it ſhould fail in a competition with Milton, it may at leaſt enter the liſts with the Araucana of Ercilla. In its uniform object and deſign, however, it bears a ſtronger ſimilitude to the Luſiad of Camoens, than to any other poem that has ever been preſented to the world. The object of the Portugueſe bard, like that of the Perſian, was to exhibit a hiſtory of his country, and immortalize the glory of its monarchs; and by communicating this hiſtory in the form of an epiſode or diſtinct tale, by his hero, Vaſco de Gama, he maintains a greater unity of action than is attempted to be preſerved by Ferduſi, who is himſelf the hiſtorian narrating the different events that occur in chronological ſucceſſion. The language of the latter is however far ſuperior to that of Camoens: it is richer and more melodious, and, by the unrivalled power it poſſeſſes, of creating compound epithets, it leaves the Portugueſe at an infinite diſtance. Many of the epiſodes of Ferduſi, and particularly thoſe deſigned to inculcate moral duties, or exhibit the force and tenderneſs of love, are related with a ſtronger intereſt and impreſſion than are to be found in any part of the Luſiad, though I am ready to admit the maſterly delineation of the Iſland of Venus in the 9th canto; the beauty of the generous apology offered for the voluptuous Fernando; the exquiſite tenderneſs and feeling introduced into the tale of the unfortunate Donna Inez, both in the third canto; and the luxurious, yet delicate, picture of the approach of Venus to Jupiter, inſerted in the ſecond canto of the editions of this poem publiſhed by Gonçalez and Faria i Souſa, but unaccountably omitted in that of Manuel de Lyra, edited at Liſbon in 1584. The paſſage I refer to commences

Os creſpos fios douro ſe eparziam
Pello colo, que a neva eſcurecia, &c.

and is properly retained, and tranſlated with much ſpirit, by Mr. Mickle.

But the preſent letter I intended to have devoted to the entire purpoſe of comparing the *lyric poetry* of Aſia with that of Europe; and principally the gazels or odes of Hafiz with thoſe of Anacreon: and I now proceed to ſketch, with a haſty hand, a few of thoſe many reſemblances which ſeem to ſubſiſt between them, and which the man of dignified leiſure may purſue in his cloſet to a much greater extent.

The gazel bears ſome ſimilitude to the Italian ſonnet, from its being ſhackled to a rigid uniformity of rhyme, and its not being permitted to exceed a certain number of couplets: but, excluſive of ſuch a coincidence, nothing can be more unlike; for inſtead of being confined to one individual thought or idea, the bard of Iran is at full liberty to introduce as many as he chooſes; and it often occurs, that the ſubject of almoſt every couplet is altogether new, and unconnected either with its antecedent or conſequent. Something of this abrupt aberration, though perhaps ſeldom carried to the ſame exceſs, is to be traced in the odes of Anacreon and Horace, in the latter more particularly; and eſpecially when, like Hafiz, ſome moral reflexion on the brevity of human life, and the vanity of its pleaſures and purſuits, ruſhes ſuddenly athwart his ſoul, whilſt engaged on a ſubject apparently foreign from ſuch ideas. In this reſpect, the reſemblance between Hafiz and Horace is conſiderably greater than between the former and the Teian lyriſt, who does not ſo frequently introduce moral topics into his voluptuous verſification. Caſually, however, we meet with them, as in his fourth ode, commencing

Επι μυρσιναις τερειναις,

where, after a moſt luſcious delineation of his repoſing on a bed of verdant roſes and myrtles, quaffing ample draughts of wine from a cup miniſtered to him by Cupid, he abruptly burſts forth:

Τροχος αρματος γαρ οια
Βιοτος τρεχει κολισθεις·
Ολιγη δε κεισομεσθα
Κονις, οστεων λυθεντων.

Which may be thus rendered without diffuſion:

Rapid time, with headlong zeal,
Flies like the chariot's whizzing wheel;
And ſoon diſſolv'd thro' every bone,
We ſink—an inch of duſt alone.

A paſſage ſtrikingly ſimilar, both in ſubject and abrupt deviation, to the following from the Perſian bard, taken from the third gazel, as arranged by the Baron Reviſki:

ترسم این قوم کم بر درد کشان میخندند

Let pietiſts the ruby bowl diſown,
Fain would they yield their Eden for our own.—
Truſt not to Fortune—fly the changeling's pow'r:
This, this is thine—then ſeize the preſent hour!—

Each but a little duſt at laſt ſupplies,
Then why build, proudly, manſions to the ſkies?

But, though the moral ſentiments interſperſed throughout the gazels of Hafiz, and indeed thoſe of all Perſian poets, of whom Mohammed Hafiz is unqueſtionably the firſt in the lyric department, be more frequent than in the odes of Anacreon; the ſubjects of both poets are alike confined to the pleaſures of love and wine. The term *gazel* means, in reality, an amouret, or love-ſong, and in its original ſignification was applied by the Arabians, from whom it is borrowed, to the young and playful fawn, which conſtituted among themſelves a favourite companion for the ſportive and juvenile fair, whom they may alſo have conceived it reſembled on account of its timidity and innocence. From this jocund but tremulous animal the damſels of Arabia and Perſia derived ſome of their moſt elegant names. Thus the graceful Navára, which is a term of ſimilar import, was the maid on whom the languiſhing Lebid had beſtowed all his heart. "A company of maidens (ſays he, in his Alaâmeriyyo,) were ſeated in thoſe carriages, with *full black eyes*, and graceful attitude, like the wild HEIFERS of Tudah, or the ROES of Wegera, tenderly gazing on their young.

"In that tribe (ſays Tarafa, in his Albecriyyo, another paſtoral of equal merit, and which, like the former, conſtitutes one of the Moâllakât, or ſeven poems tranſcribed in letters of gold, and ſuſpended in the temple of Mecca,) in that tribe was a lovely FAWN, *with black eyes*, deeply crimſoned lips, and a beautiful neck elegantly raiſed to crop the freſh berries of Erac; a neck adorned with a double ſtring of pearls and topazes."

In like manner, in the inimitable paſtoral ſong of Solomon, cap. ii. 8. "The voice of my beloved! behold he cometh leaping upon the mountains, ſkipping upon the hills.—My beloved is like a *roe*, or a young *hart*." To which the Arabic verſion adds, with a happy appropriation of the landſcape, "upon mount Bethel."

This tender and elegant ſimile is not, I confeſs, common among the Greek poets; and yet there is a fragment attributed to Anacreon, in which the ſame idea is introduced with much beauty:

Ὡς εν ὑλῃ κεροεσσης
Απολειφθεις ὑπο μητρος.

Which is thus admirably paraphraſed by Mr. Moore, in his ſpirited verſion of this poet:

The nurſling fawn that in ſome ſhade
Its antler'd mother leaves behind,
Is not more wantonly afraid,
More timid of the ruſtling wind.

The "black and languiſhing eye," which is depicted in the above extracts both by Lebid and Tarafa, was, and ſtill continues to be, one of the chief characteriſtics of beauty in the Eaſt. Different nations, however, have judged differently upon this ſubject; and the briſk and lively eye, the βλεμμα γλαυκον, ſeems to have been chiefly in vogue among the Greeks, and was the peculiar property of Minerva. Anacreon, however, than whom no poet or painter was ever better ſkilled in the true lineaments of female attraction, improves conſiderably upon the taſte of his countrymen in the following inſtructions to his painter, in which, if we do not perceive the Arabian ελικωπις, or "black and languiſhing eye," we nevertheleſs are put into poſſeſſion of ſomething that anſwers the purpoſe: ode xxviii.

Το δε βλεμμα νυν αληθως
Απο του πυρος ποιησον,
Αμα γλαυκον ὡς Αθηνης,
Αμα δ' ὑγρον ὡς Κυθηρης---

Of which the reader may accept the following interpretation:

Give her the eye of keen deſire,
Like that of Pallas, fill'd with fire;
Yet mix the ſoft, and humid beam
From gentler Venus wont to ſtream.

The different verſes or ſtanzas of which the gazel conſiſts, compriſe but two lines alone, and are called *beits*, a term derived from the ſecond letter of the alphabet (ب) uſed, in preciſe ſimilarity to the cuſtom of the Greeks, numerically; and is conſequently a perfect ſynonym for the Engliſh word "*couplets*." The frequent infraction and want of connection of theſe different *beits* has been often noticed by Perſian poets themſelves, and is admirably compared by the bard of Shiraz, in a gazel that has had the honour of being tranſlated into Latin metre by the Baron Reviski, and into Engliſh by Sir Wm. Jones, to "a ſet of pearls ſtrung for a necklace; and the ſtars ſprinkled over the heavens:"—the former of which is an idea not very diſſimilar to, though infinitely exceeding in elegance, the application of the term *roſary* to a collection of Roman Catholic prayers for private uſe; a term which has alſo, and from

from this circumſtance, been occaſionally applied to collections both of old Engliſh pſalms and ballads. Hafiz, however, is not the inventor of this exquiſite ſimile, though it is generally attributed to him. He borrowed it from the Hamaſa of the Arabian poet Abu Temam, who thus anticipates him:

ان القّوافي و المساعي لم تزل
مثل النظام اذا اصاب فريداً
هي جوهر نثر فانّ الفته
مالشعر مار نليدا و ععوداً

Fine thoughts in proſe a luſtre pour around
Like gems at random ſcattered o'er the ground;
But, ſet in verſe, they then the page bedeck,
Like rows of pearls that claſp the fair-one's neck.

In the fourth gazel of Hafiz under the letter ش according to the order of Meninſki, we meet with the following exquiſite couplet:

چو پیر اهن شوم آسوده حاطر
کرش همچو قباکیرم در آعوش

O might I claſp her like her neareſt veſt!
My panting boſom would be ſoon at reſt.

With this the reader may compare the following of Anacreon, ode xx.

Εγω χιτων γενοιμην·
Οπως αει φορῃς με·
Υδωρ θελω γενεσθαι,
Οπως σε χρωτα λȣσω.

Transform me to the veſt that holds
Thy panting form within its folds;
Or to the ſtream whoſe liquid arms
Enclaſps thy full-develop'd charms.

The compariſon of the pleaſures of love to a feaſt is not uncommon among the Greek and Roman poets. With the latter it ſeems, however, almoſt confined to the ſolid viands of which the banquet conſiſts. Hence, Martial, ix. 60. 2.

Inſpexit molles pueros, oculiſque *comedit*.
His eyes ſurveyed, and on their tender charms
Voluptuous fed.

And hence the inimitable deſcription of Mars repoſing on the boſom of Venus in Lucretius i. 36

Atque ita, ſuſpiciens tereti cervice repoſta,
Paſcit amore avidos inhians in te, Dea, viſus;
Eque tuo pendet reſupini ſpiritus ore.

——— ——— With uplifted gaze
On thee he *feeds* his longing, lingering eyes,
And all his ſoul hangs quivering from thy lips.

To the joys of the banquet the Perſians apply more frequently ſtill for a metaphor to delineate the raptures that proceed from the ſmiles or kiſſes of their miſtreſſes; but, probably from the difference of their climate and manners, and the ſuperior enjoyment afforded them by the limpid fountain and the flowing cup, they rarely ſpeak of *feeding* on the charms of the aſſenting fair-ones, but of *drinking* the delicious nectar they afford. Thus in the following of Hafiz, from the firſt gazel under the letter ب:

بر رج ساقي پريپيکر
همچو حافظ بنوش باده ناب

From Hafiz learn, and kiſſes ſweet as wine
Drink from the dulcet cheek of maids divine.

In Anacreon the ſame idea occurs with the utmoſt preciſion in a variety of places, and the ſame preference is uniformly given to the flowing bowl of the banquet, rather than to its more ſolid treaſures. It would be idle to quote more than the following example, which is as conſentaneous to the above in its general turn of expreſſion, as in the metaphor it conveys:

Τον Ανακρεοντα μιμε
Τον αοιδιμον μελισντην.
Φιαλην προπινε παισι,
Φιαλην λογων εραννην,
Απο νεκταρος ωοτοιο
Παραμυθιον λαβοντες,
Φλογερον φυγοντες αστρον—

In Engliſh thus:

Learn from Anacreon, bard of fire,
With peerleſs touch who ſtrikes the lyre,
O from Anacreon learn to ſip
The dulcet draught of beauty's lip!
Avoid the dog-ſtar's fierce controul,
And with this nectar cheer thy ſoul.

Yet perhaps the following from the exquiſite Song of Solomon has, upon the whole, a greater reſemblance ſtill, cap. i. 2.

ושקני מנשיקות פיהו כוטובים דרוך מיין

"Let him kiſs me with the kiſſes of his mouth; for thy love is better than *wine.*"

Our readers will here be readily reminded of B. Jonſon's celebrated imitation, as well as of many others.

A vaſt variety of ſimilar paralleliſms might be adduced, but it would require an expreſs diſſertation inſtead of a caſual letter to point them out. I cannot, however, avoid noticing one prominent feature which appears to be the peculiar characteriſtic of the Aſiatic gazel, and the Grecian as well as the Roman ode, and that is the frequent adoption of the anaphora, or figure of iteration; which indeed recurs ſo perpetually in the lyric effuſions of all Aſiatic and European bards, but more particularly of Hafiz and Anacreon, that it is needleſs to adduce inſtances. I ſhall rather cloſe this epiſtle with a few obſervations upon the probable origin of an ornament ſo unanimouſly adverted to.

Againſt iterations of every kind, but particularly thoſe of the ſame letter, Dr. Johnſon has entered his deciſive proteſt, if I recollect aright, in the Life of Mr. Gray: but, I think, unreaſonably. It is ſaid that iterations of all kinds are figures merely mechanic; that they are ſtiff and cumberſome, and never add to the force of the diction employed. Let us examine this aſſertion. No language, in its firſt rude and unfiniſhed ſtate, can expreſs, by the uſe of an individual term, more than a ſimple aſſent or negation: different degrees of compariſon, by an inflexion or variation of the ſame term, is the work of ages, and the effect of high cultivation. To add therefore to the ſtrength of ſuch aſſent or negation, the barbarous poet or orator is under the abſolute neceſſity of repeating or iterating the term originally employed, and a word thus duplicated becomes with him a *ſuperlative* expreſſion of the idea only *ſimply* or *poſitively* conveyed by its individual enunciation. All languages bear evidence to the truth of this aſſertion. We have nothing to do but to turn to the ſlender vocabularies we poſſeſs of the Hottentot and Otaheitan tongues, and we ſhall find that they have no poſſible mode of adding to the force of any ſimple term whatſoever, but by the duplication or repetition of that term: and hence ſavages are perpetually reiterating the ſame word, and even the ſame ſentence, upon the ears of their auditors. It was preciſely thus with every ancient nation: Tartar or Tartarus is derived from the Chaldee Tar or Tor תור, which ſignifies diſtant or extreme; the duplication of this term, therefore, as above, implies obviouſly "the place moſt diſtant, or moſt extreme." ϩIП (Hip) among the Egyptians is a "boat" or "ark," and in a variety of inſtances is applied to the idolatrous worſhip of Iſis, or the Egyptian Aphrodite, who is nothing more than a perſonification of the ark deified; ЄППЦ or ЄПЦП (epipi) is a mere duplication of the radical ϩIІ omitting the aſpirate alone; and when therefore appropriated, as it was uniformly accuſtomed to be, to the eleventh month of the Egyptian calendar, commencing with the 25th of our June, a month peculiarly dedicated to the worſhip of this divinity, it means nothing more than "the moſt holy," or "ſuperlatively holy month." The term Al or El is applied, among all eaſtern nations, to the Supreme Being: and hence their vociferation of Alal or Elel in time of battle is only an iterated invocation of the Deity in their favour. Hence probably the Greek term Αλαλαγμος, which, according to Heſychius, is επινικιος υμνος, "a ſong of victory:" as alſo Ελελευ, επιφωνημα πολεμικον, "a warlike ſhout." Hence alſo, beyond a doubt, the

the Hebrew *Hallelujah.* And from the ſame ſource, we meet in Iſaiah xiv. 12, the term הלל (Hallal), in our common verſions tranſlated Lucifer, "the firſt and faireſt, the ſupremely excellent of created radiances." Even in our own language, and particularly in its ruder and leſs poliſhed ſtate, nothing was ſo common as the preſent mode of giving an acceſſion of power to a term in itſelf poſitive and ſimple. Every old Engliſh and Scotch ballad is full of ſuch a figure of ſpeech; thus in the beautiful Edom o' Gordon,

O *bonnie bonnie* was hir mouth,
And cherry wer hir cheeks,
And *clear clear* was hir zellow hair
Whereon the reid bluid dreips.

All iterative Hebraiſms, and the ſynonymns of other Oriental nations, as in Geneſis xxii. 17. "Bleſſing I will bleſs thee, and multiplying I will multiply thee:" and in the Alkoran, cap. lvi. "Ye ſhall drink the drink of a drought-diſeaſed camel" (شاربون شرب الهيم)

are of ſimilar origin; and it is from the ſame principle that all languages, which are capable of forming diminutives, as the Latin and Italian for example, which, though incapable of creating compound epithets, are poſſeſſed of this power in a degree perhaps ſuperior to any other, derive this peculiar faculty; which conſiſts in nothing more than the iteration or duplication of the final ſyllable, if it be ſufficiently ſoft; or, if it be naturally harſh, of adding the final ſyllable of ſome other word which is ſmoother and more labial than its own, and which is frequently uſed in a diminutive ſenſe.

From hence then I trace the origin of *verbal iteration*, or the duplication of ſimple terms; which is not a mere mechanical figure of rhetoric, but a mode uniformly invented in the infancy of language to give additional force to individual words; and a mode which continues unchanged even to the preſent moment; for ſuch iteration of words has, if I be not miſtaken, a ſimilar power ſtill when judiciouſly introduced into modern poetry; and even in common proſe dialogues, the effect of "*no, no,*" or "*yes, yes,*" is duplified beyond the individual uſe of either of thoſe adverbs.

From the *verbal iteration* proceed, in all probability, the *literal* and *periodic*; by the former of which I mean the frequent recurrence of the ſame letter; and by the latter, of the ſame period; conſtituting a ſort of *text*, or favourite paſſage, or propoſition, in didactic compoſitions, and a *chorus* or *burden* in thoſe of a lighter complexion. As to the literal iteration, or alliteration, as it is generally denominated, I know of no poet who has ſo frequently indulged in it as Lucretius: it is to be found among the Greeks, but not ſo frequently; Virgil, however, who made Lucretius his great exemplar, as well with reſpect to ſtyle as to ſentiments, has followed him with ſteps nearly equal in this reſpect, and the reader has already perhaps recalled to his memory the following couplet from his Georgics i. 388.

Tum cornix *p*lenâ *p*luviam vocat im*p*roba voce,
Et *s*ola in *s*iccâ *s*ecum *s*patiatur arenâ.

Lucretius, however, is as free in the uſe of the *verbal* and *periodic* iteration, as of the *literal;* but to adduce inſtances would occupy too much ſpace. In the periodic repetition, Virgil has not copied him very frequently; for, though abundant inſtances of the uſe of this figure occur in his eclogues, they are rather imitations of Theocritus, Bion, and more eſpecially the exquiſite idylls of Moſchus, than of his own countryman. Catullus, like Lucretius, affords us frequent inſtances of all theſe, and half the tenderneſs of his diction depends often upon their ſkilful introduction.

Of the uſe of the *verbal* iteration by the Perſian lyriſts, as it is a figure that occurs ſo repeatedly among themſelves in common with thoſe of Greece, I need add no example. The *literal* iteration is certainly met with more ſeldom, but this too occurs occaſionally; and without loading the preſent letter with freſh quotations, I ſhall only refer the reader to the firſt couplet, or beit, of the extract from Hafiz in page 521, which I ſhall here tranſfer into Roman characters:

Tērsĕm ēen *k*oūmi *k*ĕ bēr, dūrdĭ *k*ēſhān mī*kh*āndēnd
Dēr sĕri *k*ān *kh*ĕrābāti *k*ūnēnd īmānrā.

Of the periodic iteration or chorus, I ſhall offer as a proof the following verſion of the fourth gazel under the letter س commencing as follows, and preſerving the chorus in the preciſe manner it is given in the tranſlation. The reader may compare with it ode xxxix. of Anacreon, beginning Ὅτ' ἐγὼ πίνω τὸν οἶνον—

درد عشقي كشيده ام كه مپرس
زهر هجري چشيده ام كه مپرس

I have felt the ſweet tortures of love,
Yet aſk me not theſe to declare;
Now the poiſon of abſence I prove,
Yet aſk me not this to declare.

I have ranſack'd the world thro' each part,
And at length have ſelected my fair;
From each boſom ſhe ſteals ev'ry heart,
But her name—aſk me not to declare.

Her light footſteps, wherever ſhe go,
With her ringlets perfuming the air,
From my eyes tears of joy overflow;—
'Tis a joy—aſk me not to declare.

No later than yeſterday night
From her mouth, with which none can compare,
I heard words of tranſcendant delight—
Yet thoſe words—aſk me not to declare.

But why bite thoſe lips? Why with hint
My fidelity queſtion, unfair?
Yes—her red ruby lips did I print,
But her name—will I never declare.

Maid beloved! without thee, while alone
In this cot doom'd exiſtence to bear,
Thro' each moment of abſence I moan
With a grief—aſk me not to declare.

Thus at length behold Hafiz, whoſe ſong
Has ſo frequently flow'd void of care,
Whirl'd by love's tender paſſion along
With a force—aſk me not to declare.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline Place,
Guildford-ſtreet, Dec. 6, 1800.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF LORD ROKEBY.

MATTHEW ROBINSON MORRIS, eldeſt ſon of Sir Septimius Robinſon, knt. was born at Mount Morris, at his father's houſe, in Horton, near Hythe, in the county of Kent, in the year 1712. His early years were ſpent in this place, till he went to Weſtminſter School, whence he was admitted at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a penſioner, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws, and was ſoon after elected a fellow of the ſociety, a place which he retained to the day of his death. It is not unuſual at Trinity Hall for men *of large fortune* to retain their fellowſhips. The ſociety conſiſts of twelve fellows, two of whom only are clergymen, and perform their regular and neceſſary duties of the college, ſuch as thoſe of tutor, lecturer, dean: but the other ten fellows ſeldom or never make their appearance in Cambridge, unleſs at the twelve days of Chriſtmas, at which time the uſual hoſpitality of that ſeaſon of the year is conſpicuous in the college, and the lay-fellows having enjoyed good eating and drinking, and examined the college accounts, return to Doctors' Commons, the Inns of Court, or their country ſeats. Mr. Robinſon, in the early part of his life, uſed ſometimes to be of theſe parties, where his company was always acceptable, and his abſence always regretted. As heir to a country gentleman of conſiderable property, he was not compelled to apply his abilities in the uſual purſuits of a laborious and now almoſt technical profeſſion; he enjoyed an introduction to the higher circles of life, and being poſſeſſed of the advantages of a liberal education and accompliſhed manners, he united the ſtudies of the ſcholar with the occupations of a gentleman, and divided his time very agreeably between Horton, London, Bath, and Cambridge. In this period of his life the celebrated peace of Aix la Chapelle attracted the attention of Europe; and the place appointed for negociation at all times, from its waters, of great reſort, was more than uſually filled with good company. Soon after the ambaſſadors had here taken up their abode, Mr. Robinſon eſcorted Lady Sandwich to this grand ſcene of gallantry and politics, where the claſſical taſte of Lord Sandwich, the eccentricity of Wortley Montague, among his own countrymen, the prudence of Prince Kaunitz, the ſolidity of the Dutch deputies, and the charms of their ladies, for the Dutch belles carried away the palm of beauty at this treaty, afforded him an inexhauſtible fund of inſtruction and entertainment. Having no official employment, and appearing in that once envied character of an Engliſh gentleman, his company was generally ſought after, and the ladies of the higher claſs thought their parties incomplete without his preſence, and the *corps diplomatique* bowed to his credentials.

Among the women none more ſprightly, none more ready to join innocent mirth, or to be the ſubject of it when a miſtake in his language might give occaſion to pleaſantry; but foreigners admired the ſtrength of his character, when his converſation was ſuited to graver ſubjects, and no man preſumed to laugh at his miſtakes without repenting of his temerity. Reſpected by the men, and acceptable to the women, he was noted here for a ſingularity which he retained during his whole life, a remarkable

able attachment to bathing. He ſurpriſed the medical men by the length of his ſtay in the hot-bath, very often two hours or more at a time, and by going in and out without any of the precautions which were then uſual, and which future experience has proved to be unneceſſary. On his return to England nothing particular happened to him till his election to parliament by the city of Canterbury, which place he repreſented, and, we may add, really repreſented, for two ſucceſſive parliaments. His neighbourhood to Canterbury had naturally introduced him to ſome of the higher claſſes of that city; but he had no idea of a ſlight acquaintance with a few only of his conſtituents, he would know and be known to them all. His viſits to Canterbury gratified himſelf and them. They were viſits to his conſtituents, whom he called on at their ſhops and their looms, walked within their market-places, ſpent the evening with at their clubs. He could do this from one of his principles, which he had ſtudied with the greateſt attention, and maintained with the utmoſt firmneſs, the natural equality of man. No one was more ſenſible than himſelf of the advantages and diſadvantages of birth, rank, and fortune. He could live with the higheſt, and he could alſo live with the loweſt in ſociety; with the forms neceſſary for an intercourſe with the former claſs he was perfectly well acquainted, and he could put them in practice; to the abſence of theſe reſtraints he could familiarize himſelf, and could enter into caſual converſation with the vulgar, as they are called, making them forget the difference of rank, as much as he diſregarded it. Hence perhaps, there never was a repreſentative more reſpected and beloved by his conſtituents, and his attention to the duties of parliament entitled him to their veneration. Independent of all parties, he uttered the ſentiments of his heart; he weighed the propriety of every meaſure, and gave his vote according to the preponderance of argument. The natural conſequence of ſuch a conduct was, in the firſt parliament, a diſguſt with the manners of the houſe; and he would have reſigned his ſeat at the general election, if his father had not particularly deſired him to make one more trial, and preſented him at the ſame time with a purſe, not ſuch as has lately been thought neceſſary for the party to pay his election expences. Mr. Robinſon was re-elected, and what will aſtoniſh the generality of members, made no demand on his father for election bills; for, after paying every expence with liberality, he found himſelf a gainer in a conſiderable ſum, by the election. Corruption had not then made ſuch dreadful havock in the mind as it has been our deſtiny to lament in a ſubſequent period, yet Mr. R. found himſelf uneaſy in the performance of his duty. He conceived that a member of parliament ſhould carry into the houſe a ſincere love of his country, ſound knowledge, attention to buſineſs, and firm independence—That meaſures were not to be planned and adopted in a miniſter's parlour, nor the Houſe of Commons to be a mere chamber of parliament to regiſter his decrees—That in the Houſe of Commons every member was equal; that it knew no diſtinction of miniſter, county-member, city-member, or borough-member. That each individual member had a right to propoſe, to aſſiſt in deliberation, aid by his vote in carrying or rejecting a meaſure according to the dictates of his own mind; and that the greateſt traitors, with which a country could be curſt, were ſuch perſons as would enter into parliament without any intention of ſtudying its duties, and examining meaſures, but with a firm determination to ſupport the miniſter or his opponents according as the expectation or actual enjoyment of a place, penſion or emolument, derived from adminiſtration, led them to enliſt under the banners of one or the other party. Even in his time he thought he ſaw too great confidence placed in the heads of party, too little reliance on private judgment, too little attention to parliamentary duties. The uniform ſucceſs of every miniſterial meaſure did not accord with his ideas of a deliberative body, and he determined to quit a place in which he thought himſelf incapable of promoting the public good; and where he was determined not to be aiding or abetting in any other meaſures. To the great regret of his conſtituents he declined the offer of repreſenting them at the next election, and no future entreaties could induce him to reſume an occupation in which, as he told them, better eyes were required than his to ſee, better ears to hear, and better lungs to oppoſe the tricks of future miniſters.

By the death of his father, in the ſecond period of his parliamentary life, Mr. Robinſon came into poſſeſſion of the paternal eſtate, and had now a full opportunity of realiſing his own ſchemes of life. About twelve miles from Canterbury, on the antient Roman road leading to the Portus Lemanus, the preſent Lympne, by turning a few paces to the left, the walker, who has been fatigued as much by the uniformity as the roughneſs of the road, feels on a ſudden his heart expanded by a moſt extenſive proſpect, which he commands from a lofty eminence. Before him and under his feet, at a diſtance of five

five or six miles, commences the vast flat known by the name of Romney Marsh, which, with the Weald of Kent, is bounded to his eye by Dungeness, Beachy Head, and the hills of Sussex and Surrey, and the ridge of hills on a part of which he stands, and which runs through nearly the middle of the county of Kent into Surrey. Turning eastward, he perceives the sea, and has a glimpse of the coasts of France: his view is bounded by hills still higher, as he turns to the north; but from the top of these hills, at half a mile distance from the spot on which he stands, he commands the same extensive prospect over the marsh and West Kent, which is enriched on a fine day by the view of the coast of France from Boulogne to Calais, seeming scarcely to be separated from the island. At the bottom of these hills stands the family mansion, a substantial brick house, with offices suited to the residence of a man with four or five thousand a year. When Mr. R. came to the estate, there were about eight hundred acres round the house, partly in his own occupation, partly let out to tenants: they were allotted into fields of various dimensions, bounded by the substantial hedges so well known to be the ornament of Kent, but cutting the ground into too many minute parts for picturesque beauty. There was a garden walled in, and suitable roads to the house. Mr. R. took the whole of this land into his own occupation as soon as possible; and nature, with his occupancy, began to resume her rights. The only boundaries on his estate were soon only those which separated his land from that of his neighbours. Adieu to the use of gates or stiles in the interior: they were left to gradual decay; the soil was not disturbed by the labours of horse and men; the cattle had free liberty to stray wherever they pleased; the trees were no longer dishonoured by the axe of the woodman, the pollards strove to recover their pristine vigour, the uniformity of hedges and ditches gradually disappeared. The richest verdure clothed both hills and vallies, and the master of the mansion wandered freely in his grounds, enjoying his own independence, and that of the brute creation around him.

The singularity of this taste excited naturally a great deal of curiosity, and, as usual, no small degree of censure. But, whatever may be objected on the score of profit, it is certain that the gain on the scale of picturesque beauty was, we might almost say, infinite. In a national view, the subject admits of much discussion: but the question, which we have often agitated with Mr. R. and in whose opinion we are inclined to place great confidence, has seldom been fairly stated and argued. The point is, could these acres have produced so much food and cloathing, and implements for manufactures, if they had been subject to tillage and the usual mode of agriculture? In these times of agricultural curiosity the question becomes interesting, but the present limits do not permit us to enter into the whole of Mr. R.'s views in the management of his affairs. But the gaps in the hedges, the growing up of the pollards, and the verdure of the grounds might have been supportable, if the coach-roads also had not disappeared, the coach-house become useless, the garden been trodden under foot by horses and oxen, the hay-lofts superfluous. At the same time that nature resumed her rights over his fields, she took full possession of the master, and gave him the active use of his limbs. The family coach stirred not from its place to the day of his death: he seldom got into a chaise, and performed long journies on foot. Naturally of a tender and delicate constitution, he thus became hardened to all weathers, and enjoyed his faculties and spirits to the day of his death. Indulging himself in these peculiarities, in which by the way, to say the worst of them, he was no man's enemy but his own, he kept up a considerable intercourse with his neighbours, and correspondence with characters eminent in the political world: he published a pamphlet in the American war, replete with sound sense, and which procured, among other marks of respect, a journey from London to Bath, by a person with the express view, and extreme desire, of conversing with its author. He reprobated, during the whole of that unnatural contest, the conduct of administration; and the men of Kent, who were not at that time subdued by ministerial influence, listened with pleasure to its firm opponent at their county meetings.

About that period, he either formed the opinion, or began to express it with an unusual degree of confidence, that the Bank of England would break during his life-time. He was so firmly convinced of it in his own mind, that it became a pretty constant topic with him; and, when he met with opponents, he defended it with such strength of argument as could not easily be resisted. One day the conversation on this subject ended in a singular wager, which was taken down in writing, purporting that the heirs and executors of Mr. Robinson should pay to the other party, an alderman of Canterbury, the sum of ten pounds, if the Bank did not break during the life-time of the former; and on the other hand, that the alderman should be similarly bound to pay the sum of ten

ten pounds if the Bank did not break in Mr. R.'s life-time. The proof was to depend on a bank-note of ten pounds being offered at the Bank, and not producing in return ten pounds in ſpecie. Every year added ſtrength to the ſingularity of Mr. R.'s opinion, and he maintained it as firmly as another on a philoſophical ſubject, which he defended with great vigour of mind, and, when paſt eighty years of age, ſupported by quotations from the claſſics, repeated with the utmoſt energy and claſſical taſte—the future deſtruction of the earth by fire. On this queſtion he ſolicited no aid from the arguments ſometimes uſed in the pulpit on the ſame ſubject; for the path to his church was grown over, and his pew left to the ſame decay as his coach-houſe. Yet this circumſtance led to a trait in his character, which was better diſcovered by his own recital of the anecdote, than it can be by the pen of the writer.

A little time before the death of the archbiſhop of Armagh, he made a viſit into Kent, to ſee his relations, and among them him who was to inherit his title. "The archbiſhop told me," ſaid Mr. R. "that he would dine with me on Saturday. I gave orders for dinner and ſo-forth for my couſin the archbiſhop; but I never thought, till he came, that the next day was Sunday. What was I to do? here was my couſin the archbiſhop, and he muſt go to church, and there was no way to the church, and the chancel-door had been locked up for theſe thirty years, and my pew was certainly not fit for my couſin the archbiſhop. I ſent off immediately to Hythe for the carpenters, and the joiners, and the drapers, and into the village for the labourers, the mowers, and the gravel-carters. All went to work, the path was mowed, the gravel was thrown on and rolled, a gate made for the church-yard, the chancel-door opened and cleaned, a new pew ſet up, well lined and ſtuffed, and cuſhioned; and the next day I walked by the ſide of my couſin, the archbiſhop, to church, who found every thing right and proper: but I have not been to church ſince, I aſſure you." This ſingularity in abſtaining from the places of religious worſhip aroſe, partly from the exalted view which he entertained of the nature of the Deity, whoſe altars, he uſed emphatically to ſay, was earth, ſea, ſkies; from the little regard he paid to the clerical or miniſterial character, and from the diſguſt in his mind at the ſtreſs laid by divines upon trifles, their illiberality in wiſhing every one to rely upon them for their faith, their frequent perſecution of others, and from a ſtrange opinion of the great inefficacy of their preaching. Religion he conceived to be a mere perſonal concern between the creature and the Creator; and the Supreme, in his opinion, was degraded by being made a party in queſtions often political, and on the mode of his exiſtence being made a barrier between the natives of the ſame iſland. Yet, with theſe opinions, he could converſe with the clergy of all deſcriptions as freely as with other men; and when they were men of liberal education and enlightened minds, was much gratified by the pleaſure of their company.

In the year 1794, Mr. R. became, by the death of the archbiſhop of Armagh, Lord Rokeby; and it is natural to aſk what difference the title made in his manners? Preciſely none. He was now addreſſed by the title of lord inſtead of ſir; and, as he uſed to ſay, they are both the ſame in the Latin. Yet the acceſſion to his title gave him rights in Ireland, and his letter to Lord Caſtlereagh ſhewed that he was not unworthy of them, and that if age and infirmities had preſented no obſtacles, the Iriſh Houſe of Lords would have been dignified by the preſence of a man who aſſumed for his motto, on this occaſion, what he really poſſeſſed in his heart, independence. Very fantaſtical notions accompany, in ſome perſons minds, the titles of the peerage. They think of fine dreſs, ſplendid carriages, haughty demeanour, ſomething differing from the many. Such perſons were much embarraſſed at the ſight of Lord Rokeby. A venerable man with a long beard, ſallow complexion, furrows on his forehead, the traces of deep thinking, fore part of the head bald, from the hinder flowing long and lank locks of white hair, a white or blew flannel coat and waiſtcoat and breeches, worſted ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with black ſtrings. The ruffles at his wriſt, and the frill ſewed to his waiſtcoat, were the only linen about him. His body was rather bent, but till he was near his end, his pace was firm, and he was ſeen walking in this manner from his houſe to Hythe, or back, or, which was more gratifying to his friends, when they firſt caught a view of the houſe, walking up and down the pavement before his door. How can this man be a lord? ſaid the vulgar. Would to God more lords were like this man! ſaid the man of ſenſe. I wiſh we were all as attentive to good breeding! ſaid the man of faſhion.

From the time of his acceſſion to the title, to the day of his death, Lord Rokeby ſeldom went farther from home than Hythe; but he would have thought that he had forfeited all regard to his princi-

ples if he had not gone to Maidſtone to vote for his friend, Filmer Honeywood, the ſtaunch advocate for the independence of the county; and a conteſted election for the city of Canterbury drew him again from his retirement. This election took place juſt after the famous ſtoppage of the Bank; and after a viſit to his friends at the hall, and ſhouts of congratulation from all the freemen, he walked to the alderman's houſe, with whom the wager had been laid, proffered ſome notes for caſh, preſented the written agreement on the wager, and demanded of the alderman the ſum of ten pounds.

The queſtion, as might naturally be expected, ſtaggered a little the alderman, who was alſo a banker; and as the words admitted of ſome debate, and Lord R. had not with him documents of the refuſal at the Bank of caſh for a ten pound note ſpecifically proffered, the payment was deferred, and whether it has been made or not the writer cannot determine.

On returning to the hall, Lord R. came again on the huſtings, by the ſide which is appropriated for perſons to return who have voted, and for the infirm, and the friends of the candidates, or the officers of the court. The ſheriff very politely offered to take here his lordſhip's vote, who with his uſual good humour declined it; "I am not ſo old neither, ſays he, that I cannot do like the reſt of my brother citizens," and inſtantly went down the ſtairs, where he met an old man aſcending, who had given him a vote nearly fifty years before; mixed with his brother citizens, went up the proper ſtairs with them, and gave the laſt proof of his political connection with Canterbury in a manner worthy of himſelf and his principles.

We might recount a variety of anecdotes expreſſive of his character, but the limits will not permit us; yet we muſt not paſs over the ſubject of his food, which has been ſo much the object of inquiry and miſrepreſentation. He has been ſaid to live on raw fleſh, and to be, in ſhort, little better than a cannibal. This was by no means the caſe; and to underſtand this, as well as the other parts of his character, we muſt look to his leading principles, nature and independence. He thought that this iſland produced within itſelf ſufficient food for his nouriſhment. Wheat he conſidered as an exotic, beſides it was fermented, two reaſons ſufficient to expel it from his nouriſhment. Foreign coffee, for the ſame reaſon, was rejected, and he tried various experiments with burnt beans, peas, &c. Remarkably fond of ſweet things, he uſed honey as a ſubſtitute for ſugar; but it is to be obſerved that he was not a ſcrupulous obſerver of his general rule, and when it was hinted to him that he was eating the cruſt of a pie, or ſimilar things in the ordinary cookery, he turned it off with a good-humoured laugh, adding, "Where is the man that lives as he preaches?" His appetite was remarkably ſtrong, which he ſatisfied at times by boiled beef, or rather beef kept for a conſiderable time in boiling water; and his table was amply provided with every thing in ſeaſon, exceedingly well dreſſed, and of which he partook off a wooden platter like any other perſon. He drank no wine, and he gave the beſt proofs of the excellence of his diet by the length of his life. No one was more hoſpitable to his gueſts, they were deſired to order juſt what they pleaſed, and in return were requeſted and expected to permit the hoſt to eat what and when he pleaſed.

He never willingly omitted bathing a ſingle day, and had made, for that purpoſe, a bathing-houſe of conſiderable length and breadth, glazed in front, to a ſouth-eaſtern aſpect, and thatched at top. This, probably, is the moſt comfortable bath-houſe in England, as, after bathing, you may run up and down to dry yourſelf, and do not feel that diſagreeable cold common in the ſmall elegant bath-houſes of marble, where you freeze in cold magnificence. Lord R.'s bath-houſe was boarded and matted. In this bath-houſe, and a wood at ſmall diſtance from it, interſected with walks, and at proper intervals having wooden ſeats and benches, his lordſhip ſpent conſiderable time, frequently committing to paper his valuable reflections.

His memory was prodigious. In converſation, if any thing occurred which afforded room for difference of opinion, he would frequently run on the ſudden to his library, bring back a folio or two, and point the paſſage on which the whole depended. He was a great reader as well as deep thinker, and preſerved the uſe of his eyes to the laſt: for writing, he very frequently availed himſelf of the help of an amanuenſis. In ſo ſingular a character, it is natural that perſons little acquainted with it ſhould make very erroneous conjectures. Covetouſneſs was repreſented to be his prevailing feature, but this was not perceptible in his domeſtic arrangements, where, in every article of good living, there was ſuperfluity, and his parlour fires of wood and coal, which would be ſufficient for half a dozen common rooms, did not countenance the idea of a frugal diſpoſition; beſides, his conduct to his tenants (for there was nowhere

where to be found a milder landlord, and, perhaps, indeed, he carried this propenſity to indulge them to almoſt blameable exceſs,) is a ſufficient proof that his thoughts were not bent with any degree of anxiety on the acquiſition of wealth. Yet he was tenacious of his property when it had once come into his hands; and he made a joke himſelf of his fondneſs for a new guinea; but this may be accounted for from his idea of the nature of paper credit, and the firmneſs of our bank; and the quantity of money found in his houſe at his death was the natural reſult of theſe opinions. He was an excellent maſter, and a good neighbour; juſt in all his dealings, of ſtrict honour, firmly attached to the liberty of his country, of a moſt enlarged mind, a true freethinker, and, with all the ſingularities in his dreſs and manners, he united to his love of nature and independence all the good qualities which conſtitute a perfect gentleman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of* GENERAL DESAIX. *Killed in the* BATTLE *of* MARENGO.

GEN. DESAIX was born in Auguſt 1768, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Riom. His family were of noble origin, and had, during ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, been devoted to the military profeſſion. From his very cradle, therefore, he was ſurrounded by all thoſe hereditary prejudices, thoſe fond ideas of ſuperiority, with which pride and flattery were heretofore wont to intoxicate the youthful mind of every individual born within the pale of the *privileged claſſes* of ſociety. But his own happy diſpoſition, aided by the efforts of reaſon, afterwards elevated him above the ſeductions of vanity. While yet a pupil in the military ſchool at Eſiat, where he received his education, he won the affections of his ſchoolmaſter, as well by every amiable quality characteriſtic of a good heart, as by the pleaſing familiarity which indiſcriminately marked his intercourſe with them all. They were all unanimous in beſtowing on him this eulogy, which, however ſimple, is very expreſſive in the language of youth—"He is a good fellow,"—as, in the ſequel of his life, his ſoldiers, in ſpeaking of him, were accuſtomed to ſay with rapture, "He is an honeſt fellow." He poſſeſſed too great elevation of ſoul to purſue the ordinary track in that ſphere where fortune had placed him. Promoted by that inſtinctive impulſe, as it were, which gives to genius the neceſſary activity to develope itſelf, he felt an eager deſire for inſtruction, even before he was capable of appreciating its advantages. He therefore amply profited by the leſſons of his teachers, and cultivated the happy talents of his mind, at a time when ſcience was almoſt equally rare as it was uſeleſs among men of his claſs; becauſe, while ſome of their number found in birth and riches a ſubſtitute for every thing elſe, the others were condemned to waſte their years in the obſcure rank of ſubaltern officers, or to vegetate on their petty eſtates, where they became the tyrants of their vaſſals. Although he applied with great induſtry to every branch of ſtudy which might enable him to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the military career for which he was deſtined, there was not any one which had ſuch powerful attractions for him as the hiſtory of the Greek and Roman republics. His mind was fired by the recitals of the noble achievements and the traits of virtue which had ſhed luſtre on ſo many great men who had been the ornaments of thoſe republics. Equally penetrated with admiration for the conqueror of Hannibal, and for the chief who defeated the Perſians on the plain of Marathon, he ſilently conceived the wiſh rather than harboured the hope of being himſelf one day capable of treading in the ſteps of thoſe heroes. Such was the diſpoſition, ſuch the ſentiments of Deſaix, a ſub-lieutenant of infantry in the regiment de Bretagne, at the moment when Liberty firſt reared her banner in France, and threw open the paths of glory to all Frenchmen indiſcriminately, by opening before them the avenues to thoſe employments to which their talents and virtues gave them a right to aſpire. That revolution preſented to him the means of realiſing the liberal ideas which his mind had long entertained: he therefore naturally took a part in it; and, in obedience to the wiſe dictates of his enlightened philoſophic judgment, adopted it in its fulleſt latitude. Accordingly he withſtood the various ſeductions and menaces, and even taunting railleries, by which the enemies to the regeneration of France ſtrove to prevail on him to deſert his country's cauſe. His ſole object in combating was to exalt the glory of the Gallic name. He was unacquainted even with the very appellations of thoſe too multiplied epochs of the revolution, in which different parties ſucceſſively prided themſelves; but on the other hand, he was perfectly well acquainted with every field of battle, every grand manœuvre, every act of heroiſm, which illuſtrated the firſt years of the republic. He took the field with his regiment in 1792. His zeal and activity

ſoon recommended him to the marked notice of Generals Victor, Broglio, and Cuſtine, who ſucceſſively employed him as aid-de-camp and captain adjunct to the ſtaff. But he diſplayed ſuch talents and bravery in various adverſe conjunctures where his preſence of mind and his counſels prevented the fatal conſequences that threatened to attend the diſaſters which the army had experienced—particularly at the taking of the lines at Weiſſemburg—that the repreſentatives of the nation, who were there on miſſion, did not heſitate to confer on him the rank of a general of brigade: and his ſubſequent conduct fully juſtified their judicious choice. On every occaſion, when he was appointed to direct an attack or to defend a poſt, he gained the advantage over the enemy. They were his ſucceſſes which began to raiſe and improve the character of the French troops after the defeats which they had ſuffered in the departments of the Rhine. He particularly ſet them the example of fortitude and valour: at the affair of Lauterburg, being wounded by a muſket-ball which had pierced both his cheeks, he refuſed to quit the field of combat, or ſuffer his wound to be dreſſed, until he had previouſly rallied his battalions which were in diſorder. In conſequence of ſuch behaviour, the French and Auſtrian ſoldiers gave him the appellation of "the warrior exempt from fear or reproach." Yet, notwithſtanding his virtues and his ſucceſſes, the committee of public ſafety, in thoſe times of general delirium when ſuperior merit was a ſufficient ground of proſcription, twice gave orders for his removal from the poſt which he held: but the general in chief who then commanded the army of the Rhine, refuſed to comply with their injunctions: and Deſaix even continued ignorant of their intentions until the moment when, covered with the laurels which he had won at the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau, he had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the whole army oppoſe the execution of a third order for his removal, brought by a member of the repreſentative body; on which occaſion, the bearer of the obnoxious order had the good ſenſe to yield to the wiſhes of the ſoldiery, who with loud cries inſiſted that they ſhould not be deprived of that general who invariably led them to victory. So pure were the motives which had prompted him to devote himſelf to the great cauſe of liberty, that, neither the injuſtice done to himſelf by the committee of public ſafety, nor the ill treatment which he experienced in the perſon of an affectionate and beloved mother, whoſe releaſe from priſon he had vainly laboured to obtain, was capable of producing any diminution in his zeal to promote the welfare of his country, and to enhance the luſtre of the Gallic name. He conſtantly had the greateſt ſhare in all the brilliant actions which ſignalized the Republican arms on the Rhine during the ſecond and third years of the Republic. At length he was nominated a general of diviſion; for which nomination, though well entitled to it by his ſignal ſervices, he was principally indebted to Moreau, a diſcerning appreciator of military merit, who, being appointed to the command in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, promoted Deſaix to the command of the left wing. The pencil of hiſtory will record in luminous characters the glorious march of that army during the brilliant campaign of the fourth year. It had over-run the Briſgau, Swabia, Bavaria, and had advanced into the Upper Palatinate, when, forced by circumſtances to retire from the banks of the Danube to thoſe of the Rhine, it performed that retrograde march with a judicious and majeſtic ſlowneſs which rendered its retreat even more honourable than its triumphs. Deſaix, who had acted ſo conſpicuous a part in the acquiſition of thoſe victories, was one of the perſons who moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves in that maſterly operation of military ſkill, which is juſtly reckoned among the moſt brilliant and difficult that ever were executed. Moreau, a model of patriotic devotion, could no otherwiſe conſole his grief for the loſs of the campaign than by contributing at laſt to facilitate the glorious exploits of the army of Italy. He intruſted to General Deſaix the care of defending Kehl, the capture of which was the object of Prince Charles's moſt eager wiſhes: and while the numerous army of the archduke was thus detained before that fortreſs, Bonaparte won from Field-marſhal Alvinzi the famous battle of Arcole, which decided the fate of Italy, and prepared the way for the ſurrender of Mantua, that was followed by the ſignature of the preliminary treaty of Leoben. But, before the ſignature of that treaty had ſuſpended the exertions of Gallic courage, the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, accompliſhed under the conduct of General Deſaix, the famous paſſage of the Rhine on the 1ſt of Floreal in the fifth year of the republic, the boldeſt and moſt perilous enterpriſe of the kind that ever was executed. After having ſo glorioufly terminated that period of the war, and recovered from the wounds which he had received in the laſt battle, Deſaix took advantage of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities to repair to Italy, to viſit thoſe celebrated plains to which Bonaparte had given additional

ditional celebrity, and to see that extraordinary man whom the greatest generals in Europe had been unable to conquer. The reception which Desaix experienced from the conqueror of Italy did honour to both parties. Immediately on the arrival of the former, Bonaparte, in the general orders to the army, expressed his high esteem of him in the following terms:—"The commander in chief gives notice to the army of Italy, that General Desaix is arrived from the army of the Rhine, and preparing to reconnoitre the positions where the French have immortalised their fame." This honourable suffrage was followed by a mark of confidence still more honourable. Bonaparte wished to make Desaix a partner in his glory when he undertook to carry the French arms into Egypt. At the capture of Malta, in the battle of Chebreris, in that of the Pyramids, Desaix displayed so great talents and bravery, that the commander in chief determined to give him a lasting testimony of his esteem by presenting him with a poignard, of most exquisite workmanship and enriched with diamonds, on which was inscribed "Capture of Malta—Battle of Chebreris—Battle of the Pyramids." Seconded by Generals Friand, Davout, and Béliard, he received orders to go and achieve the conquest of Upper Egypt, where Murad Bey had taken refuge with the remnant of the Mammelucs. He fought several battles in various places, and every where rendered the arms of the republic triumphant. He did more! he won the affections of the inhabitants of the countries which he had conquered, who bestowed on him the glorious title of "the Just Sultaun." But it is not alone in this interesting point of view that this expedition has entitled him to well merited encomiums: he moreover studied to render it useful to the arts and sciences, by not only procuring for the literati commissioned to explore the country every thing within the limits of his authority, which could contribute to the safety and convenience of their journey, but also furnishing them with every information that he had been able to collect from his own personal examination of the interesting monuments and ruins yet existing there, which he had scrutinised with all the attention of a man of learning. Such were Desaix's claims to the gratitude of France and to immortal fame, when he was recalled from Upper Egypt by General Kleber, and, by his order, signed a treaty with the Turks and English, on the faith of which he embarked to return to Europe, taking his passage in a neutral vessel bound for France. On his arrival there, Desaix learned that the chief consul was already on his march to reconquer Italy. Immediately his bosom was inflamed with the desire of participating the glory which that hero could not fail to acquire. The time fixed for his quarantine seemed to pass too slowly for his ardent wishes: he impatiently longed for the order to repair to that army which was destined to perform such mighty deeds: at length he received it from the hand of the chief consul himself; and being now at liberty to proceed, he instantly set out for Milan, where he arrived on the twenty-second of Prairial. The Gallic bands had already been crowned with victory on the twentieth at Montebello; and he regretted that his involuntary absence had excluded him from a share in their perils and their glory. But the two armies were still in presence of each other: the hour approached which was to decide the fate of Italy; and the talents of Desaix were too valuable not to be usefully employed in so important a juncture. Accordingly he was appointed to the command of one of the divisions of the army. At length that sun which was to witness the triumph of the French and the defeat of the Austrians, had shone forth from the horizon. The combat was commenced with spirit, and continued with obstinate perseverance. Four times the French were repulsed: four times they returned to the charge; at length the chief consul, amid a most tremendous fire, seized the favorable moment to re-animate the courage of his troops. Immediately Desaix rushed with impetuosity into the thick of the hostile battalions; and the army of reserve, which he commanded, charged them with the bayonet. The division of general Boudet followed that bold movement, and the whole army advanced at full speed. The action now became terrible: but Desaix, at the very moment when his efforts were on the point of deciding the victory, received the stroke of death from a musket-ball; and that hero, whose exploits are celebrated both by Europe and Africa, terminated his glorious career in uttering these words—"Go, tell the chief consul, that, in dying, I feel regret for not having done enough to make my name live with posterity." He perished on the 25th of Prairial, in the eighth year of the republic (14th of June, 1800).

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

The following ANECDOTE *of a* CAT *is extracted from a Report lately made to the* ATHENEUM *of* LYONS *by Citizen* MARTIN, *a Phyſician of that City.*

ON the 22d of Meſſidor, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I was called in by the juſtice of the peace to make a report reſpecting a murder committed on the perſon of a woman named Pénit. Having obeyed his ſummons, I repaired with him to the habitation of the deceaſed, where I found on the floor the body of a young pregnant woman, extended lifeleſs and weltering in her blood. A ſpaniel lay at her feet, licking them from time to time, and uttering piteous moans. At ſight of us he roſe, did not bark, came up to us, and then returned to his miſtreſs. A large white cat likewiſe attracted my attention; he was mounted on the cornice of a cupboard at the farther end of the apartment, where probably he had taken refuge at the moment of the aſſaſſination. There ſitting motionleſs, he had his eyes fixed on the dead body—his attitude and his looks expreſſing horror and affright.

After ſlight examination I retired, having promiſed to the juſtice of the peace that I would return at 10 o'clock the next morning with one of my brethren of the faculty, to open the dead body in his preſence, and before the eyes of the perſons who were accuſed of the murder. Accordingly, the next day I returned to the ſpot in purſuance of my promiſe. The firſt object that caught the eye of Doctor Martin, who accompanied me, was that ſame cat which I had obſerved on the preceding evening: he ſtill continued in his former ſtation, in the ſame attitude, and his looks had acquired ſo ſtrong an expreſſion of horror and rage, as to inſpire my colleague with a fear that the animal was mad. The apartment was ſoon filled by the officers of juſtice and the armed force: but neither the clattering of the ſoldiers' arms, nor the noiſe occaſioned by the loud and animated converſation of the company, could divert the attention of the cat, or produce any change in his menacing attitude.

I was preparing to take from the womb of the unfortunate victim another victim whom the ſame murderous act had deprived of life before it had enjoyed the light, when the accuſed perſons were brought in. As ſoon as the cat, whoſe motions I attentively watched, had obſerved the murderers, his eyes glared with increaſed fury, his hair briſtled up, he darted into the middle of the apartment, ſtopped for a moment, then went and laid down under the bed beſide the ſpaniel, evidently ſympathiſing with him in his indignation at the murder, and his faithful attachment to his miſtreſs. Thoſe mute but alarming witneſſes did not eſcape the attention of the aſſaſſins, whoſe countenances were diſconcerted at the ſight, and who now, for the firſt time during the whole courſe of the buſineſs, felt themſelves abandoned by their atrocious audacity.

This *trait* has removed the antipathy which I had entertained to cats. Henceforward I ſhall no longer fear their careſſes, ſince the ſcene which I have witneſſed authoriſes me to believe them ſuſceptible of gratitude and attachment.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

In the Greek Iſland of Santa Maura, when the bride and bridegroom join hands at the moment of receiving the nuptial benediction, they are immediately ſeparated by a young man; in conſequence of which ceremony, a firm belief is entertained that their firſt-born will be a ſon.

In ſome villages in the ſame iſland, on the wedding-day the bridegroom is conducted at the firſt appearance of daylight to an open place, and ſeated in a chair, when two men immediately begin, the one to comb his hair, the other to lather his face; which operations are continued till ſun-ſet. At his feet is placed a baſon to receive contributions; each perſon throwing into it a few pieces of money.

On a tablet hanging up in the church of Allhallows Barking, Tower-ſtreet, it is thus written:—"This church was much defaced and ruined by a lamentable blow of 27 barrels of gunpowder that took fire on the 4th of January 1649, in a ſhip-chandler's-houſe, over againſt the ſouth ſide of the church, and afterwards was repaired and beautified again by a voluntary contribution of the pariſhioners."

The account of this diſaſter is as follows:—One of the houſes in this place was a ſhip-chandler's, who, on the 4th of January aforeſaid, being buſy in his ſhop barrelling up gunpowder, it took fire, and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houſes thereabout, to the number (towards the ſtreet and in back alleys) of fifty or ſixty. The number of per ons deſtroyed by this blow could not be known, for the next houſe but one was the Roſe Tavern, a houſe always full of company at that time of night, and that day the pariſh-dinner was at the houſe; and in three or four days after,

after, digging, they continually found heads, legs, &c. miſerably torn and ſcorched, beſides many whole bodies, with not ſo much as their cloaths ſinged. In this accident there were two things very remarkable; the miſtreſs of the houſe of the Roſe Tavern was found ſitting in her bar, and one of the drawers ſtanding by the bar-ſide, with a pot in his hand, only ſtifled with duſt and ſmoke; their bodies being preſerved whole by means of great timbers falling acroſs, one upon another.

Alſo the next morning there was found upon the upper leads of Barking Church, a young child lying in a cradle, neither child nor cradle having the leaſt ſign of any fire or hurt. It was never known who the child was, ſo that one of the pariſh kept it for a memorial. And in the year 1666, (ſays Mr. Stow) I ſaw the child then grown up to be a proper maiden, and came to the man that had kept her all that time, when he was drinking at a tavern, and he aſſerted the above circumſtance to be true.

Antiquities of London and Weſtminſter, by Nicholas Bailey, Author of the Dictionary.

THE CITY.

An old writer, ſpeaking of the metropolis in the reign of Elizabeth, ſaith, that "The citizens be famed and noted for their induſtry, and warille abide by their ſhoppes, and ſticke untoe their marchandize like unto leeches, except on the Sundaie, whenne they doe ſnuffe the freſh air, and perambulate unto the Pindar of Wakefield, and Iſlington, where are to be ſold ſugared cakes, and well frothed ſyllabubbes. Theſe be their principal ſummer delights, though ſome of the bettermoſt ſort do on the laſt even of the week, ſleep at the ſurrounding villages: but thenne theſe be only they whoſe bagges are well filled, and they would be deemed moſt unthrifty, and get into doubtful credite, were they abſent from their ſhoppes at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

JUDGE FOSTER'S CHARGE *to the* GRAND JURY *of* WORCESTER.

A ſhort time before this great lawyer's death, he went the Oxford Circuit, in the hotteſt part of one of the hotteſt ſummers that had been remembered. He was ſo far advanced in life as to be ſcarce capable of doing the duties which belonged to his office, and when the Grand Jury attended for the charge, addreſſed them as follows:—

"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty: I have no doubt but you will practiſe it."

MILTON'S WILL.

This great poet's will bears date in 1670, and in 1674 he died. Introductory to one of the legacies is the following ſingular remark—"Unto my daughter next mentioned I ſhould have left more, but ſhe neglected me when I was blind, and forſook me in my old age: I therefore, &c.

COUNT KONINGSMARK, MR. THYNNE, &c.

Mr. THYNNE, who was aſſaſſinated by order of Count Koningſmark, was a very tall man. His family either perſuaded or compelled him to marry an heireſs of large fortune before ſhe was twelve years of age. The ceremony over, he walked out of the church into his carriage, drove to a ſea-port town, and embarked for the continent, to make what is called *the grand tour*,—but he did not go alone; a very beautiful woman, to whom he was partial, accompanied him in his travels.

Every body knows, that during his abſence (which was ſeveral years) the Count became enamoured with his lady, and that on his return the poor gentleman was aſſaſſinated by the Count's inſtigation, and had, in conſequence, a marble monument, with a *moſt elegant* bas relief, repreſenting the event, erected in Weſtminſter Abbey: but every body does not know the following epitaph that was written on the occaſion:

"Here lies Long Tom of Long Leat Hall,
Whoſe affairs would not thus have miſcarried,
Had he married the woman he lay withal,
Or lain with the woman he married."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

From the Italian of FULVIO TESTI.

HAPLY my friend, beneath the Cœlian height,
Or Aventine, 'tis thine, with penſive pace,
Rome's ſpacious ways and pompous wrecks to trace,
While moſs and weeds obſtruct thy curious ſight.
With pity-mingled anger, whilſt thine eye,
Where temples once and theatres aroſe,
Sees the plough cleave, the lowing herd repoſe;
Deep from my breaſt I heave with thee the ſigh.

Ours

Ours is the fault, that 'mid the wreck of time
Rome's glorious fabric mould'ring thus decays,
Ours—that no ſon of theſe degen'rate days
Knows in his great forefathers' ſteps to climb.

The lofty arch and trophied column claim
The honour due to ancient valorous deeds,
But none of living virtue now ſucceeds
On arch or column to inſcribe his name.

Latium! the gen'rous ſoul thou once didſt breathe,
Expires in luxury's deceitful arms;
Seeſt thou not, wretched! by her baneful charms
Thy laurel dwindled to a myrtle wreath?

Forgive my words! 'twas once thy youth's delight
In hardy ſports to brace the active frame,
To bend the bow, the warlike ſteed to tame,
To rear the ſhield, and poiſe the lance in fight.

Now, by the cryſtal mirror's friendly aid,
Thy copious locks in artful ringlets flow;
And, ſtrown with gold, thy coſtly garments ſhow
Thy ancient wealth, in idle pomp diſplayed.

To thee, her richeſt ſweets Aſſyria ſends,
Snatch'd from Sabea's odour-breathing bloom;
To grace thy haughty neck, Batavia's loom
Its fineſt webs of filmy texture lends.

In golden cups, thy feſtal board around,
The foreign juice of rocky Scios ſhines;
And frozen waters tame Falernian wines,
When burning ſummer cleaves the thirſty ground.

To ſwell thy ſumptuous banquet's waſteful pride
Africand Phaſis ſend their feather'd ſtore,
And finny tribes, from many a diſtant ſhore,
In maſſive gold, 'mid liquid odours glide.

Such waſt thou not when Rome's young empire ſaw
The ploughman Conſul, nor diſdained to own
The poor Dictator on his humble throne,
His ruſtic faſces, and his ſimple law!

Yet, thoſe rude hands, behind the lab'ring wain
That urged the weary oxen's tardy tread,
Thy glory raiſed, thy conquering enſign ſpread
From Auſtral climes to Boreas' wintry reign.

Now, ſcarce the mem'ry of thy lofty ſtate
Survives; and, trampling on extinguiſhed worth,
And ancient valour crumbling low in earth,
Barbarian rigour triumphs o'er thy fate.

Friend! if Italia rouze not from her dream,
(Falſe be my words!) e'er long the Perſian force,
Or Thracian armies, in victorious courſe,
Shall pitch their hoſtile tents by Tiber's ſtream! L. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

From the BLACKBIRD *at* CABIN-HILL.

To M***** M'***

THE hermit bird, with yellow bill,
And plumes of darkeſt hue,
In his lov'd haunt of Cabin-hill,
Prepares the note for you.

Sweet note! that, link'd to rural charms,
The heart to Nature draws;
Suſpended the vain world's alarms,
In its melodious pauſe!

" I court the ſilence of retreat,
Conceal'd in thickeſt wood;
More ſtrongly love, and ſing more ſweet,
From ſenſe of ſolitude.

" Acroſs the garden-walk I ſpring,
So ſocial, yet ſo ſhy;
And the quick ſhudder of the wing,
Now tells my inward joy.

" My welcome to the morning light
Shall ſoon be heard by thee;
And at the fall of dewy night
My hymn to Liberty.

" O! for one burſt of noble rage,
Which tyrants might appal;
That birds and men could break their cage
To live at Nature's call!

" The priſon'd man, the priſon'd note,
In ſad effect combin'd,
All tuneleſs grows the vocal throat,
And muſic of the mind.

" But the wild notes I careleſs ſling,
Attach the virtuous ear;
They harbinger the warmth of ſpring,
They wake the torpid year.

" On them the penſive pleaſures hang,
When other ſongſters cloſe;
And e'en on mem'ry's ſharpeſt pang
A ſoft oblivion throws.

" Departed worth ſhall mix and blend
With ev'ry tender tone:
And ſcenes that call the buried friend,
Shall ſeem again his own.

" Thy

"Thy ev'ning life of widow'd hue
May yet be fancy-bleſt:
Return—'tis time to build anew
Our long abandoned neſt." D.

TRANSLATION *of a copy of* LATIN VERSES *ſent by* POLITIAN *to* LORENZO DE' MEDICI, *on receiving from him the Gift of a Suit of Clothes. See the original in* ROSCOE'S *Life of* LORENZO DE'MEDICI, *Vol. I. Page* 42 *of the Appendix.*

LORENZO! blame me not—I long
To thee to raiſe the grateful ſong.
Oft bending at the ſacred ſhrine,
I've woo'd the ſweeteſt of the Nine:
At length ſhe came—but, quick as light,
The goddeſs vaniſh'd in a fright.
Dear timid maid! all clad in ſcarlet
She did not know the rhyming varlet.
My faulty numbers then excuſe,
That want the poliſh of the Muſe:
Accuſtom'd to my ſmart attire,
Once more, perchance, ſhe'll tune my lyre
To ſtrains of gratitude moſt fervent,
Till then—excuſe your humble ſervant.

W. SHEPHERD.

THE PURSUIT OF QUIET.

In a SERIES *of* ELEGIES, *by* J. DELL, *of* DOVER, *in* KENT, *now firſt publiſhed.*

(*Concluded from page* 440.)

ELEGY V.

BY *Peace* abandoned, whether ſhall I ſtray,
Where ſeek a balm for my diſtempered mind?
Sorrow ſtill drags me down her thorny way,
And Mem'ry claſps her fatal gift behind!

—Yet not from me alone ſweet *Peace* hath fled —
Far from this world ſhe holds her golden reign!
Lo! tyrant War uplifts his hideous head,
With Death and wild Deſtruction in his train.

The morning gleams not from the orient ſkies,
The roſeate evening glows not in the weſt,
Nor night in darkneſs veils our ſlumbering eyes,
But thouſands fall at War's ſevere beheſt!

Tho' deck'd with plumes *War's* towering head may riſe,
Tho' *Glory* ſeats him on a regal car,
Tho' *Fame* attends him thro' the nether ſkies,
Yet *Nature* ſickens at the ſight of *War!*

Scarce flows a ſtream on Europe's fated ſhore,
But flows, oh! deeply ſtain'd with human blood!
Scarce ſpreads a plain the traveller wanders o'er,
But ſpreads bedew'd with life's empurpled flood!

Faſt fly the impious bands o'er every coaſt,
Beneath whoſe tyrant ſwords the nations bend;
Their treaſures rifled, and their freedom loſt!
——As bleeds the foe, ſo bleeds the faithful friend.

Obedient *Fortune* waits where'er they go!
For them th' inconſtant elements are kind!
For them the proudeſt ſtreams forget to flow,
And, at their wiſh, upſprings the favoring wind!

No human wiſdom could foreſee the wrong,
No human prudence can avert its force!
Like the mad whirlwind, lo, it ſweeps along,
And nought but Heav'n can check its baneful courſe!

Ambition, left to urge his wild career,
Trampling all laws, and drench'd with human gore;
Who lifts o'er every head the murd'rous ſpear,
Till *Nations* vaniſh, to appear no more;
Makes Reaſon tremble on his vaunted throne!
————I'm weary of *Reflection!*—O to find
Some opiate draught, or taliſmanic ſtone,
To charm to *Reſt* this agony of mind!

Come, *Sleep!* and ſooth this malady of ſoul!
Come, Sleep! and claſp me to thy downy breaſt!
Child of Oblivion! o'er my fancy roll,
And in ſome long, long ſlumber, grant me *Reſt.*

I aſk no ſweet illuſions of the brain,
Tho' oft our dreams life's waking joys excel:
No!—all the ſhadowy tribes of mind enchain,
And bind *Senſation* in thy magic ſpell.

Now ceaſe my tongue to mourn, my eyes to weep!
Prepare the couch—prepare the darkling room!
Come, long, long night of ever-dreamleſs ſleep,
Nor cloſe till I am ſummon'd to the tomb.

'Till

'Till life's laſt morn, ſo oft implor'd! ſhall riſe;
Then from my *quiet* ſlumber let me ſtart;
Revive one hour to ſupplicate the ſkies,
Then, joyful hence, on *Hope's* ſoft wings, depart.

TIBULLUS, ELEGY II. B. 2.

WITH gratulations hail this natal day,
Virgins, and youths, and all the altars round,
Burn incenſe on the heart, and ſweets diſplay,
In wanton Arab's bleſſed region found.

To view his rights thy Genius' ſelf allure,
Inwreath with ſpringing flowers his locks divine,
And while his brow diſtills with odours pure,
Serve him with fineſt meal and copious wine,

Thy prayer, Cornutus, may he freely grant!
Haſte, why ſo timid? aſk; behold, he nods.
A wife's true love, I augur, is thy want:
I ſee, it is the edict of the Gods.

Nor would'ſt thou rather on the globe what fields
Ploughs with his ſturdy team the hardy ſwain;
Nor all the gems which happy India yields,
Where glows the billow of the eaſtern main.

Bleſſings deſcend. O that, with ruſtling wings,
Love would the golden bands of Hymen bear!
Bands, which remain, while age her furrows brings
With tardy pace, and ſilvers o'er the hair.

Then, may the power that over-ruled thy birth,
With progeny our lovelieſt wiſhes greet,
And ſend, to ſpread around a ſcene of mirth,
A youthful troop, to gambol at thy feet!

THE EPHEMERA.

CHEER'D with the ſmile of morn, the inſect flies,
In all the colours of the heavenly bow:
What beauty's choice attire ſo charms the eyes,
Or pearl of India has a finer glow?

His ſpace of life is but a tranſient day;
Born with the riſing ſun, from flower to flower
'Till noon he gaily wings his airy way
Then dies beneath a drop of vernal ſhower.

Like the Ephemera we daily breathe
Air that is oft-times pregnant with diſeaſe;
We die by accident, or force beneath,
In youth, by field or flood, or in the ſeas.

My love! in death why ſhould the youth complain
More than the inſect in the drop of rain.

WILLIAM EVANS.

ERRATA in Elegy 3d. of "PURSUIT OF QUIET," page 338 of this volume, ſtanza 2' line 2, for "nurſed *ſuch*," read "*each*."— Stanza 5, end of laſt line, for "*?*" read "*!*" —Sanza 12, end of line 2, for "*?*" read "*!*"—Stanza 14, laſt line, for "*unfold*" read "*infold*."—Stanza 24, line 2, for "*impair*" read, "*impain*."

The reader is deſired to correct the following errata in Mr. Wakefield's "ADDRESS TO PEACE," page 438, line 15, for "*of* feſtive ſtrains," read "*and* feſtive ſtrains."— Line ult. for "*treaſons*" read "*weapons*."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

CLACEPEDE read a memoir on the different ſpecies of quadrupeds called Ant-Eaters. Gmelin has made four ſpecies of *Myrmecophages*, not including that of the Cape, which Geoffroy has made a new genus, with the name *Orycterope*. Of theſe four, the ſecond (M. *Tridactyla*) has only been deduced from ſome mutilated ſpecimens of the fourth (the M. *Jubata*) and ſhould therefore be eraſed from the liſt. Buffon has indeed given a figure of the third (M. *Tetradactyla*), or what he makes his *Tamandua*, ſo different from that of Seba, that it might be eaſily taken for another ſpecies. But we are now ſatisfied that this figure was drawn from a factitious animal made up of the ſtuffed ſkin of the Coati, upon which had been glued alternate parallel bands of black and yellow from the ſkin of another animal. The true *Tamandua* repreſented by Seba is an animal with a yellow or ruſſet-coloured ſkin, ſhort ſmooth ſhining and rather ſtiff pelt, ſomewhat turning back on the ſhoulder, forming an oblique line, which the figures uſually repreſent as a ſpot. The extremity of the tail is naked, ſcaly, and prehenſile for half its length. One variety is mentioned

tioned by Lacepede, which differs from the common ſpecies, in being almoſt entirely of a deep black.

C. Beauvois read a memoir concerning the fox and the rabbit of America. A compariſon of the lean head of the European fox with that of the American fox (*Canis virginianus* Gmel.); as well as of the European rabbit with the American (*Lepus Americanus* Gmel.) will ſhew plainly that Buffon and other naturaliſts have done wrong in conſidering theſe as only varieties of the reſpective European ſpecies, and that Erxleben and Gmelin have very properly made them diſtinct. The fox, dog, bear, badger, and many others of the family of the *feræ*, have on the top of the ſkull two prominent lines, which take their riſe from the poſterior angle of the orbit, and are extended backwards. In the European fox theſe two lines terminate and unite in the future of the frontal bone, where they form a ridge more or leſs prominent, according to the age of the animal. In the American fox theſe lines are three times as large and well defined, and, inſtead of uniting in the frontal future, they diverge from each other, and extend to the occipital ridge before they unite. The under-jaw too of theſe two ſpecies is conſiderably different. Wherever the ſhape of each proceſs is a well defined curve in the European fox, it is ſtraight in the American, and forms with the aſcending proceſſes an angle of near 145°.

C. Decandolle communicated his experiments relative to the influence of light upon certain vegetables.

The firſt object of the author was to aſcertain the influence of light upon the ſleep of leaves and flowers. As the regular viciſſitudes of day and night appeared to be the chief cauſe of the great difficulty of ſuch an inquiry, the author was of opinion that this might be obviated by expoſing the vegetables to an artificial light, either conſtant or variouſly combined. For this purpoſe he placed ſix lamps in a dark cellar, and diſpoſed them ſo that the plants which they illuminated ſhould remain in a temperature not exceeding 66° or 68° *Fabr.* and protected from the ſmoke. Theſe ſix lamps were equal to 54 candles. The reſults of theſe experiments are curious. Muſtard and creſs ſeeds ſown and raiſed by this artificial light became ſenſibly green, but their ſtalks were ſomewhat longer than in the open air. Leaves of different plants put under water in lamp-light gave no oxygen gas during twenty-four hours, and afterwards they decayed and gave a deleterious air. This reſult might be expected, ſince it is well known that plants give no oxygen in the ſhade, and the light of ſix lamps cannot equal that of ſunſhine. The night-blowing Marvel of Peru (*mirabilis jalapa,*) expoſed to the artificial light for three days, continued to open in the evening and ſhut in the morning as uſual; the ſame happened even in total darkneſs; but on being expoſed to the lamps during the day, they at firſt became ſomewhat irregular in the times of expanding and cloſing, and on the ſecond day they opened in the morning and ſhut in the evening. The *convolvulus purpureus*, which in common opens at ten in the evening, on expoſure to lamp-light, opened at ten as uſual on the firſt day, but at five on the ſucceeding day. The *meſembryanthemum noctiflorum*, expoſed to the lamp-light during the night, and to darkneſs in the day-time, came to open in the morning and cloſe in the evening. Several ſenſitive plants, expoſed for three days to continual lamp-light, opened and cloſed each day two hours ſooner than on the preceding day; whence it appears, that a continuance of this light has haſtened their movements inſtead of retarding them. Expoſed to light during the night, and to darkneſs in the day-time, their progreſs became irregular for two days, and then they came regularly to open in the evening and ſhut in the morning. Total darkneſs did not derange their natural movements, but a heat of 80° to 100° *Fahr.* retarded them. A heat of 116° rendered them ſickly, and for two days deprived them of their ſenſibility to the touch.

A member preſented a report concerning the Panorama, a ſpecies of exhibition invented at London by Mr. Barker, of Edinburgh, and introduced into France by Mr. Fulton, an American, aſſiſted by his countryman James, together with the French artiſts Fontaine, Prevot, and Bourgeois. A view of Toulon is now exhibiting, which is in many reſpects ſuperior to that of Paris, on which the firſt trial was made.

C. Butet, a member of ſeveral of the ſocieties, and a profeſſor in the Lyceum of the Republic, has compoſed a ſyſtem of Lexicology, the merits of which have been examined by a commiſſion from the Inſtitute, conſiſting of Cit. Danou, Tracy, Champagne, and Laplace. Their report, which is unanimous, is the following:—That this ſyſtem of Cit. Butet is one of the beſt-fitted works for the advancement of ideology, the beſt plan hitherto known for the baſis of an univerſal philoſophical dictionary, and, from its application to every language, is one of the ſureſt methods for arriving at the fundamental principle of univerſal language: that the application of this ſyſtem to the ſcholaſtic inſtruction of languages promiſes to be of

of very great utility; but, to determine the degree, it will be neceſſary to make the experiment on a more extenſive plan than has been done at the polymathic ſchool: and that in conſequence the Miniſter of the Interior ſhould be requeſted, in the name of the Inſtitute, to enable C. Butet to make this intereſting experiment by the inſtruction of a claſs of 25 to 30 ſcholars of one of the national ſchools of Paris.

The Miniſter has returned for anſwer to C. Butet, a commiſſion to concert with C. Champagne the execution of this plan in the Prytaneum.

St. PIERRE, in a paper read before the Inſtitute, ſhews the uſe which might be made of bottles or other ſubſtances rendered water-tight, ſo as to float upon the ſea, and thrown overboard in certain latitudes, in order to determine the courſe of the different currents in the ocean. He mentions the fate of three experiments thus tried. The firſt was a bottle thrown overboard in the Bay of Biſcay, Auguſt 17, 1786, from an Engliſh ſhip going to the Eaſt Indies. It was taken up by ſome fiſhermen on the coaſt of Normandy, May 9, 1787, two leagues off ſhore from Aromanches. C. Philip Delville, then Judge of the Admiralty at this place, ſent to London the letter which the bottle contained. A ſecond bottle was thrown into the ſea June 15, 1797, north lat. 44′. 22″. long. Teneriffe 4′. 52″. by C. Brard, painter of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, going from Hamburgh to Surinam, whom St. Pierre ſays he requeſted to ſend him ſome letters by this marine poſt. It was taken up on July 6 the ſame year, among the rocks of Cape Prieur, by a ſoldier of the garriſon of Ferrol, and the letter came ſafe to hand. The third was thrown into the ſea north of the Iſle of France, and was picked up at the Cape of Good Hope, having been carried by the currents more than a thouſand leagues.

The ROYAL INSTITUTION *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

During the ſummer receſs very great alterations have been made in the houſe of the Inſtitution. A new lecture-room has been erected, the dimenſions of which are ſixty feet by forty-five, the ſeats of which riſe in arches of circles one above another, in the manner of the ancient amphitheatres. The entrance to theſe ſeats is by four vomitories, ſo that they may be filled and emptied without the ſmalleſt confuſion. Over the area, which is capable of containing with eaſe 500 auditors, is erected a gallery, capable of holding 300, ſo that at leaſt 800 perſons can be accommodated in this room. It is lighted by a window in the dome, which by a particular contrivance can be darkened in an inſtant, when that is required for particular experiments. It is intended to warm the room by ſteam, by means of pipes which will go under the ſeats; this will give a comfortable degree of heat without any danger to the building. When completed, it will undoubtedly be one of the handſomeſt lecture-rooms in Britain. Under the lecture-room is a very capacious repoſitory for the reception of models and philoſophical apparatus, and on the ground-floor an excellent chemical laboratory. A room has likewiſe been fitted up as a printing-office, where it is intended to print the journals, &c. of the Inſtitution. The different lectures of the Inſtitution will be opened early in the month of January.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.

Cit. CUVIER, in continuing his examination of the animal remains incruſted in the gypſum hills around Paris, has obtained ſpecimens which have proved to him the exiſtence of two ſpecies of animals entirely diſtinct from thoſe hitherto deſcribed, though ſtill belonging to the ſame genus. One of theſe has only two toes in the hinder foot, like the very large ſpecies of this family, but is three times as ſmall. The other of theſe new ſpecies is extremely ſmall, ſcarcely equalling the hedge-hog in ſize.

A block of very hard calcareo-ſiliceous ſtone ſent to the author from near Orleans having been opened, exhibited a great number of teeth, and ſome other bony parts, which reſembled entirely the correſponding parts of the hippopotamus, but were much ſmaller, and muſt have belonged to an animal not larger than the hog, though adult. Among theſe pieces are the tuſks, grinders of each kind, humerus, aſtragalus, jaw-bone, &c. This ſpecies of leſſer hippopotamus is therefore to be added to the liſt of ſubmerged animals, the breed of which has not yet been found above ground.

The foſſile bones in the Mountain of St. Pierre, near Maeſtricht, were conſidered by the late Profeſſor CAMPER as belonging to ſome unknown animal of the cetaceous claſs. Other learned men, however, among whom are Faujas and C. Adrian Camper, ſon of the late Profeſſor, incline to the opinion, that they belonged to an unknown variety of the crocodile. The reaſons which C. Adrian Camper gives for this opinion are; that the dorſal vertebræ in queſtion have on their under ſide thoſe pointed tubercles which characteriſe the crocodile; that the articulating ſurfaces are reſpectively concave

cave and convex, which give much more mobility to the ſpine, whereas in the ceti they are flat; that the vertebræ of the tail have their apophyſes ſo diſpoſed, that the tail can move from light to left, and not up and down, like the cetaceous fiſhes; that the under-jaw is compoſed of ſeveral pieces, like all the amphibious reptiles, whilſt in the ceti, as in the other mammalia, they conſiſt only of one piece for each ſide; that the Maeſtricht animal has indeed teeth in the palate, which are wanting in the crocodile, but then the iguana has them; and from theſe as well as other marks, C. Camper concludes, that this unknown animal is an amphibious reptile not now found on the ſurface of the earth, the length of which may be about 24 feet.

C. DANDARA has given the name of *aphrizit* to a mineral procured from Langoſe, in Norway, which has the ſpecific gravity of 3.1481, gives fire with ſteel, reſiſts the file, is of a black colour, and melts with frothing before the blow-pipe, whence the name *aphrizi*, which is Greek for froth. C. Hauy, however, has found it to be only a variety of the tourmaline.

M. KARSTEN has ſent a fine ſpecimen of arſeniated lime to C. Hauy, which has a mammellated form, and is milk-white, the ſurface covered with a lilac red-arſeniated cobalt. The internal ſtructure is ſlightly pearled and ſtriated from the centre to the circumference. It ſometimes alſo forms capillary cryſtals. It is not ſoluble in water, but diſſolves in nitre, and without effervescence. Klaproth has found it to contain much oxydated arſenic combined with lime. It has been diſcovered in Wittichen, in Germany. Its gangue is a large-grained granite, encloſing barytic calcareous ſulphat.

Klaproth, in his analyſis of the *honigſtein (boneyſtone, Pierre de miel,)* has found it to conſiſt of alumine united to an acid with an hydro-carbonated baſe, like that of the vegetable acids.

C. de SAUSSURE jun. read to the ſociety a memoir concerning "the influence of the ſoil on certain conſtituent parts of vegetables." An opinion had been entertained that the ſoil had no influence on vegetables, except in conſequence of its faculty of retaining a greater or leſſer quantity of moiſture; and to this cauſe alone was attributed the difference in abundance and ſize obſervable between vegetables growing on calcareous ſoils, and thoſe growing on a granitic ſoil. But C. de Sauſſure having obſerved that animals living on the ſame vegetables in calcareous ſoils as others in granitic, were larger, fatter, and yielded a milk more rich in butyraceous and caſeous particles, imagined that there muſt exiſt between thoſe vegetables certain differences of greater importance, and more cloſely connected with the nature of the ſoil. In conſequence he made a ſeries of experiments, with the view of aſcertaining the differences which the different nature of the ſoil produced in the vegetables growing upon it. To render thoſe experiments concluſive, it was neceſſary to make them ſtrictly comparative—that is to ſay, to take the ſame quantities of the ſame vegetable at the ſame age, growing in circumſtances the moſt nearly ſimilar, in the ſame expoſure, within the courſe of ſprings, or expoſed within the reach of cattle. It was requiſite to repeat the ſame experiments a conſiderable number of times, for the purpoſe of taking a medium of the reſults, and approaching to the truth by multiplying the probabilities. He began by analyſing the ſtone that compoſed the mountains of which he examined the plants. He next proceeded by chemical means to the analyſis of the vegetables, with the view of diſcovering the reſpective quantities of pure water, carbon, earth, and ſalt. To obtain more general reſults, he operated on different ſpecies of plants, namely, *pinus abies*, *pinus larix*, *rhodolendron ferrugineum*, *vaccinium myrtillus*, *juniperus communis*. All ſuch ſamples of theſe vegetables as had been taken from granitic ſoils, contained a greater portion of water than thoſe from calcareous grounds. The extremes of the differences were 57 to 58 for the ſmalleſt, and 52 to 59 for the greateſt. Theſe differences cannot be attributed to the quantities of water retained by the mould of the granitic and of the calcareous ſoils; for they are inverſe of the quantities furniſhed by the vegetables of thoſe ſoils. C. de Sauſſure concludes, with Duhamel, that the timber of calcareous countries is preferable, in point of ſolidity, to that of granitic countries. Paſſing afterwards to a compariſon of the quantities of carbon contained in vegetables, C. de Sauſſure ſhews how difficult it is to eſtimate with preciſion the abſolute quantities of carbon; at moſt we can only diſcover the relative proportions of that principle; and he has found it more abundant in the calcareous vegetables, ſo that it ſeems to ſupply the place of the water which they contain in leſs quantity than the granitic vegetables. The granitic vegetables, being more watery, ought, according to Duhamel's obſervations, to poſſeſs a more lax texture, and conſequently to contain ſomewhat more aſhes. The incineration of the granitic and the calcareous vegetables afford-

ed

ed a difference too minute to be accurately eſtimated: but that difference, however ſmall, appears to confirm the above obſervation. The aſhes, furniſhed by that operation, have been carefully analyſed. C. de Sauſſure found, in thoſe of the calcareous vegetables, a greater quantity of calcareous earth, and alſo a much greater proportion of ſilex, than in the granitic vegetables; ſo that the aſhes of of the calcareous rhododendron contained fifty-ſeven parts of carbonate of lime, and five of ſilex, in a hundred; whereas thoſe of the granitic rhododendron contained thirty parts of carbonate of lime, and fourteen of ſilex. This extreme difference is one of the moſt convincing proofs of the influence of ſoil on vegetation.

The calcareous ſtone of the mountains of la Salle, upon which C. de Sauſſure collected the vegetable, whoſe aſhes he analyſed, contains ſilex. That chymiſt was curious to know whether thoſe which grew upon a ſoil entirely deſtitute of that earth, would be found to contain any: accordingly he analyſed the aſhes of plants which had grown on the calcareous ſtone, entirely void of ſilex, of the mountain of Reculey-de-Thoiry in the Jura; and he found, in one or two caſes only, a very ſmall proportion of ſilex; whereas, in the aſhes of the vegetables of Breven, he diſcovered a much greater quantity of calcareous earth than that granitic mountain was capable of furniſhing. C. de Sauſſure thence draws the geologic concluſion, that the vegetables cover with calcareous earth thoſe mountains whoſe baſe is ſilex, whereas the reverſe does not take place.

Finally, he inſtituted a comparative analyſis of the mould in which grew the plants of Breven, and thoſe of Reculey-de-Thoiry, to determine the relation which might be expected to exiſt between that mould, the ſoil, and the aſhes of the vegetables growing on it: but he found very little; the mould of Breven yielded 60 of ſilex, 14 of alumine, 1.16 of lime, &c.: that of Reculey-de-Thoiry, 15 of ſilex, 37 of alumine, 23 of carbonate of lime, &c. It is to be recollected that neither the ſoil nor the plants of this mountain contained any portion of ſilex ſufficient to become a ſubject of eſtimation.

CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

At Deſſau, under the auſpices of the reigning prince, whoſe taſte for the fine arts has long been known, a ſociety has lately been formed, under the title of the Chalcographic Society. Its object is to employ ſome of the moſt ſkilful German engravers, at Deſſau, under the inſpection of directors appointed by the ſociety, and endeavour to carry the art of engraving to the higheſt degree of perfection, which it is capable of attaining in its different branches, and its different manners. With the aid of a good drawing-ſchool, this plan is to be forwarded by the eſtabliſhment of an inſtitution, in which pupils will be trained up to that uſeful and agreeable art, and carefully inſtructed in every thing eſſentially connected with it, that the eſtabliſhment may thus acquire permanency.

The ſociety did not think proper to announce their project to the public, until convinced by ſucceſſive attempts on the different branches, that they could preſent the world with productions worthy of attention. Now that they have a number of plates finiſhed in ſuch manner as will ſufficiently prove the meaning of the attentions as well as the merits of the artiſts whom they purpoſe to employ, they will not long delay to announce a publication of their works.

The ſociety is compoſed of a limited number of ſubſcribers, who have furniſhed the neceſſary funds for defraying the expences of the undertaking. The prince is the protector and head of the ſociety.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Some time ago ſome of the ſtill remaining members of the *ci-devant* French Academy conceived the deſign of inſtituting an academy for preſerving the purity of the French language, on the plan of the former, but adapted to the exiſting laws and conſtitution. Accordingly, on the 26th of June, the five *ci-devant* academicians, Ducins, Suard, Morellet, Target, and Boufflers, ſome of whom had only returned to France ſince the 18th of Brumaire; and again on the firſt of July, the ſame members, with the addition of St. Lambert and D'Aguesſeau, met for the purpoſe of forming the new regulations for the government of the ſociety, and to elect new members. A report had been ſpread abroad, that they intended to retain all the ſtill living members of the old academy, and conſequently the Cardinals Maury and Rohan: but this report was unfounded, as, according to their new regulations, every member muſt be a *French citizen*. Among the new members are, the two Conſuls, Bonaparte and Lebrun; the Miniſters of State, Lucien Bonaparte and Talleyrand; the Counſellors of State, Röederer and Devaiſnes, &c.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

Eſſays and Notes on Huſbandry and Rural Affairs, by J. B. Bordley, Philadelphia, 10s. 6d. boards. Mawman.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Short Memoir of the Life and Dying Experience of the Rt. Hon. Jane Counteſs of Burford, who departed this life, July 18, 1800. Rivington.

DRAMA.

The Conſpiracy of Gowrie, a Tragedy, 2s. 6d. Bell.

Antonio, a Tragedy, by William Godwin, 2s. 6d. Robinſons.

The Hiſtorical Play of King John, altered from Shakeſpeare, as it was acted at Reading School with Notes, critical and hiſtorical. Bremner.

EDUCATION.

Trifles, or Friendly Mites towards improving the Riſing Generation, 2s. Hurſt.

Hiſtorical and Miſcellaneous Queſtions, compriſing Sketches of the Grecian, Roman, French, Scottiſh, and Engliſh Hiſtory, with an Abſtract of our excellent Conſtitution, &c. &c. 3s. 6d. ſewed. Hurſt.

LAW.

A Practical Treatiſe on the Law of Annuities, with the Determinations of the Courts on the Conſtruction of the Annuity Act. To which is added a large Collection of Precedents, by Robert Withy, Solicitor, 10s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

A new Edition, being the 19th, of Burn's Juſtice of the Peace and Pariſh Officer, including all the Statutes and adjudged Caſes to the Preſent Time, and ſeveral new Precedents, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s. bound. Cadell and Davies.

Remarks on the Poor Laws, and the Maintenance of the Poor, by William Blemire, Eſq. 1s. 6d. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

A Manual of a Courſe of Chemiſtry, or a Series of Experiments and Illuſtrations neceſſary to form a Complete Courſe of that Science, by J. B. Buillon le Grange, Profeſſor in the Central Schools of Paris, &c. Tranſlated from the French. To which are added, an Appendix by the Tranſlator, and new and additional Plates engraved by Lowry, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards. Cuthell.

An Eſſay on the Peſtilential Fever in the Weſt Indies, by C. Chiſholm, M. D. Second Edition, much enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 6s. boards. Mawman.

Oratio in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Londinenſis, ex Harveii Inſtitutio, habita Die, Oct. 18, 1800. Ab Henrico Vaughan, M. D. 2s. White.

Letters on Electricity, by the Rev. William Jones, M. A. 2s. Rivingtons.

Practical Obſervations on the Uſe of Oxygen or Vital Air, 4to. 7s. 6d. Rivingtons.

A View of the Diſeaſes of Infancy and Childhood, with an appropriate Pharmacopeia, divided into three Parts, Materia Medica, Claſſification, and Extemporaneous Preſcriptions. To which is ſubjoined, an Introduction to Noſology, by William Niſbet, M. D. 5s. boards. Johnſon.

MILITARY.

The Hiſtory of the Campaign in Holland, in 1799, forming a Fifth Volume to the Hiſtory of the Campaigns of 1796, 7, 8, and 9. compoſed from Original Documents. Tranſlated from the French, never publiſhed. Illuſtrated with Maps and Plans of Fortreſſes. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

MISCELLANIES.

An Abridgment of Mr. Girdler's Publication on the Cauſes of the High Price of Proviſions, by the Author himſelf, 2s. Seeley.

The Annual Regiſter for the Year 1798, 8s. boards. Otridge, and other Proprietors.

The Works, never before publiſhed, of Madame Roland, containing her Philoſophical and Literary Eſſays, written previous to her Marriage; her Correſpondence, and her Travels. To which are annexed, the juſtificative Documents relative to her Impriſonment and Condemnation. Tranſlated from the French. Johnſon.

An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland, by Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. 2s. 6d. Wright.

Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic, towards the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century, by Helen Maria Williams, 2 vols. 8vo. boards. Robinſons.

His Vindication againſt certain calumnies which appeared in the Newſpaper Reports of the Parliamentary Debate on Mr. Palmer's Claims, by Charles Bonner, 2s. 6d. Richardſon.

A new Paper, called The Burniſher, (to be continued Weekly) 4d. Bagſter.

Thoughts of an Old man of independent Mind, though dependent Fortune, on the preſent High Price of Corn, 1s. Reynolds.

Hints

Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Foreſtalling, and Regrating. To which are added, References to the Conduct of the Farmers, the Expedience of raiſing the Price of Labour, and the Influence of War on the Price of Proviſions, 1s. 6d.
Hare and Traer.

NOVELS.

The Runaway; or, the Seal of Benevolence, by Mr. Smith. 4 vols, 14s. boards,
Croſby and Letterman.

POLITICAL.

War proved to be the real Cauſe of the preſent Scarcity, and of the enormous High Price of every Article of Conſumption, with the only radical Remedies, by Robert Waithman, Common-Councilman of the City of London. Jordan.

An Admonition to the great Land Owners and Farmers on the Monopoly of Farms, with Remarks on the War, by T. Nichols, 1s. Wilkie.

Political Eſſays on Popular Subjects, 7s. 6d. Chappie.

A Letter to *——— * ——— Eſq. on Bonaparte's Propoſals for a Negociation for Peace, in which the Britiſh Guarantee of the Crown of France to the Houſe of Bourbon, contained in Alliances, is conſidered, together with the Conduct of our National Parties concerning it, by J. Brand, Cl. M. A. 2s. Rivingtons.

POETRY.

Tales of Wonder, by M. G. Lewis, M. P. 2 vols. ſuper royal, 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Bell.

Suſpiria Oceani, a Monody on the Death of Earl Howe, by Dr Trotter, 4to. 2s. Hatchard.

The Vernal Walk, 1s.
Croſby and Letterman.

The Britiſh Oak, a Poem, illuſtrated with Notes hiſtorical and political, and particularly the great Benefits which will ariſe from the Preſervation of Oak Timber, 3s. Cadell and Davies.

Poems: to which is annexed, Lord Mayor's Day, a Mock Heroic, by David Rivers, 1s. Rivingtons.

Poems on Popular Subjects, by William Penn, 2s. 6d. ſtitched. Wilkie.

Millennium, a Poem, 3s. Carpenter.

The Holy Land, a Poem, by Francis Wrangham, 1s. 6d. Mawman.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Reflections on the Juſtice, Advantage, and Neceſſity of limiting the Price of Wheat, 1s. Rivingtons.

Reſolutions earneſtly ſubmitted to the Attention of the Aſſociations which may be entered into in Furtherance of the Royal Proclamation recommending Frugality in the Conſumption of Grain, 1d. or 50 for 3s. Hatchard.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco, in Caffraria, the Kingdom of Mataman, Angola, Maſſi, Monoemugi, Muſchako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haouſſa, &c. &c. and thence through the Deſert of Sahara and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the Years 1781 and 1797, by Chriſtian Frederick Damberger, with a new map, and ſeveral coloured plates, faithfully tranſlated from the German, 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Another Tranſlation of the ſame Work, ſame ſize and price. Longman and Rees.

THEOLOGY.

Exodus of the Septuagint Verſion, with various Readings of MSS. Editions, Walker's Verſions by Robert Holmes, D. D.

A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of Oxford, Nov. 24, 1799, on the Eſtabliſhment of the Pagan, Jewiſh, and Chriſtian Religions, and their reſpective Abuſes, by Richard Rowley, A. M. 1s.
Rivingtons.

Reflections on the Preſent State of Popery, compared with its former State, a Sermon preached at Salter's Hall, Nov. 2, 1800, by Robert Winter, 1s. Conder.

The Goſpel Teſtimony, a Sermon preached at the opening of the New Meeting near Greenland Dock, Auguſt 1800, by John Townſend, 1s. Mathews.

Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, with References to a new Tranſlation, by the Rev. Alex. Geddes, D.D. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Johnſon.

Diſſertations on the Prophecies of the Old Teſtament, containing, 1ſt, all ſuch Prophecies as are applicable to the coming of the Meſſiah, the Reſtoration of the Jews, and the Reſurrection of the Dead, whether as applied to Jews or Chriſtians. Secondly, ſuch Prophecies as are applied to the Meſſiah by Chriſtians only, but which are ſhewn not to be applicable to the Meſſiah. Vol. iii. by David Levi, Author of Lingua Sacra, 6s. boards.
Johnſon.

IN FRENCH.

Des Signes et de l'Art de Penſer conſidérés dans leurs Rapports mutuels, par J. M. Gerando, 4 tom. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Dulau.

New Publications imported by H. Eſcher, Gerard Street, Soho.

Türk's Clavierſchule, 4to. 18s. 6d.

Kirmburger's Kunſt des reinen Saltzes, 3 parts, in 5 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Sturm's Deutſcland's Flora, 12mo. 10 Hefte, each 3s. 8d.

King's Guide to the Engliſh Tongue, bound, 4s. 6d.

Dombay, Grammatica Mauro-Arabica, 4to. Vindoboniæ, 1800, 7s. 6d.
Hufeland,

Hufeland, Avis aux meres ſur l'Education phyſique des enfans, 1800, 2.

J. C. Brandes, Meine Lobens geſchicht, 3 Bände, 1779, 18s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Theodor, 2. Theile, 1800, 17s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Karl Engelmann's Tagbuch, 1800, 7s. 6d.

La Fontaine's Sagen, and dem Alterthum, neve Auflage, ſter Theil, 1800, 8s.

La Fontaine's Rudolf von Werdenberg, neve Auflage, 1800, 9s. 6d.

Tuſſieu's Genera Plantarum, edit. Uſteri, 1791, 8s.

Geſner's Tod Abels, 2s.

Freündſchaftliche Briefe liber Frankreich und Paris, 2. Bändchen, 1798, 10s.

Eggers, Denkwürdligkeiten aus dem Leben des Grafen von Bernſtorf, Koppenhagen, 1800, 17s.

Euripidis Hecuba, ed. Hermanni, c. n. Perſonii, 1800, 5s. 6d,

Dictionaire Francois et Allemand des deux Nations, 2 vols. Straſbourg, 1800, 4to. relié envau, 2l. 2s.

Le Meme, 2 vols. 8vo. relié, 1l. 16s.

Books imported by A. Dulau & Co.

Deſſignes et de l'Art de Penſer conſidérés dans leur Rapports mutuele, par J. Degerando, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Paris, an viii.

New Stéréotype.

Malherbe.
Contes de La Fontaine.
Poinus de Voltaire.
La Henriade.
Horace.

Tableaux de la Révolution Françoiſe; ou, Collection de Gravures répréſentant les Evénemens principaux qui ont eu bien en France pendant la Révolution, par un Societé d'Artiſtes, et accompagnés chacune d'un Diſcourſe Hiſtorique, compoſé par un Societé de Gens de Lettres, folio, 60 livraiſons, a 7 la livraiſon contenant chacune 2 gravures.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. PARR's Sermon, preached at Chriſt Church, before the Corporation of London, is in the preſs and will ſpeedily make its appearance, enriched with a ſeries of learned and critical notes, which we are enabled to ſay will add to the extenſive reputation of their writer.

Mrs. PIOZZI will publiſh in a few days a rapid view of General Hiſtory, ſince the commencement of the Chriſtian Era, under the title of Retroſpection.

Dr. T. A. MURRAY, of Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, will ſhortly publiſh "Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progreſs of Contagious Diſeaſes; with a Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of Houſes of Recovery for Perſons infected by Fever.

LORD MALMESBURY propoſes to favour the world with a complete and ſplendid edition of the Claſſical Works of his Father, the late Mr. HARRIS, of Saliſbury.

Dr. BUSBY has in the preſs a complete Muſical Dictionary, to which will be prefixed a Familiar Introduction to the Science of Harmony. It will be elegantly printed in a ſize which will ſuit the convenience of ſchools and profeſſors.

The publication of the firſt number of that gentleman's Muſical Journal is deferred till the firſt day of February.

Mr. ALBANIS BEAUMONT will publiſh, in the courſe of January, his Tour over the Leontine Alps in the ſame ſtyle of ſplendour as his two former works. The price, with the beautifully coloured plates, will be ten guineas; with plain plates, five guineas.

At the Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-ſtreet, Mr. WILSON's Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery will commence on the 19th day of January, and terminate towards the middle of May.

The Spring Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, will commence on Monday, January the 26th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

M. STANCLIFFE, of Cambridge, whoſe Courſe of Chemical Lectures at Leeds was noticed in our laſt, propoſes to deliver a ſimilar courſe at Birmingham, where we underſtand the patronage promiſes to be moſt reſpectable and extenſive.

Meſſrs. PRATT and MAVOR have undertaken to make a Selection of Claſſical Engliſh Poetry for the uſe of ſchools.

An elegant edition of Mr. PARKINSON's Chemical Pocket-Book, improved by the introduction of the ſeveral diſcoveries of the preceding year, will be publiſhed in the beginning of January.

Dr. R. HALL has finiſhed, for ſpeedy publication, a Tranſlation into Engliſh, of a Phyſiological Work on the Circulation of the Blood, by the Abbé Spallanzani, with notes.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, *Author of the Sketch of the Denomination of the Chriſtian World,*

World, is preparing for the preſs another work of a ſimilar kind, on a new plan, in which the errors of the former publication will be corrected, and the religious opinions of the ſeveral ſects more amply detailed. The author will gratefully receive communications from any denomination, which are drawn up with preciſion and accuracy.

A work is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed early in January, entitled, Annals of Philoſophy, Natural Hiſtory, Chemiſtry, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical and Fine Arts, for the year 1800. It will form a large octavo volume, and will be divided into three parts. 1. Scientific, which contains an account of the diſcoveries in natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, mineralogy, and chemiſtry during the year 1800. 2. Literary, which compriſes a liſt and conciſe account of all new Engliſh publications, and the moſt eſteemed foreign books. 3. Miſcellaneous, which includes an account of improvements in agriculture, arts, and manufactures; a view of the progreſs of the fine arts, and an obituary of eminent perſons. This work will be offered to the world once a year, like the *Annual Regiſters*, and as thoſe uſeful publications are chiefly confined to political affairs, ſo it will be the object of this work to exhibit at one view the various improvements and diſcoveries in the ſeveral departments of ſcience, literature, and the arts; and as in the compaſs of a ſmall volume a conciſe account only can be given of ſo many important ſubjects, references will in all caſes be annexed, to enable the reader to purſue his reſearches to the fountain-head, which muſt be highly uſeful. Each department will be confined to gentlemen whoſe ſtudies have made them moſt competent thereto.

Mr. William Hart, of Newington Butts, has in the preſs a volume of Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe.

A new and much improved edition of Cambray's Pious Reflections for every Day in the Month; to which will be added, a Sketch of the Life of the amiable Author, illuſtrated with ſome very pleaſing and entertaining anecdotes; will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

Several curious fragments of the paintings lately diſcovered on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel have been preſented to the Society of Antiquaries. A committee of the ſame ſociety has alſo been appointed to ſuperintend the execution of drawings of all the curious remains that have been brought to light by the alterations now making in that place.

Mr. Lowry engraver, and Mr. Alexander draughtſman to the late Chineſe Embaſſy, are about to publiſh a ſelection of pictureſque and accurate views of the croſſes and conduits in various parts of this iſland. Of many of theſe beautiful ſpecimens of ornamental architecture there are as yet no correct repreſentations, and from their preſent decayed ſtate, moſt of them, if farther neglected, muſt be irrecoverably loſt.

Abbe Loriot has in the preſs "A Dictionary of the Government of the French verbs, Conjunctions and Prepoſitions, to conſiſt of an alphabetical arrangement of thoſe French verbs, conjunctions, and prepoſitions, which, in their conſtruction, are rendered differently from the Engliſh, with the caſes and moods they require after them. It will likewiſe include the moſt common idiomatical expreſſions, in both languages, which in general are obſtacles to beginners.

The French Architect *Denon* will publiſh in the courſe of the winter a magnificent work on the Antiquities of Egypt, containing a great number of ancient monuments, &c. of that country, accurately engraved on 200 copper-plates.

The French Engineers in Egypt have now determined, beyond all doubt, that the Red Sea is more elevated than the Mediterranean.

Mr. N. Fuss has been appointed to the place of Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, vacant by the death of the celebrated Euler.

On the 26th of September a *Lycée de Juriſprudence* was opened at Paris, compoſed of members and profeſſors. The profeſſors are to read lectures on all the branches of juriſprudence.

The Dutch poet *Rhynois Feith*, who now holds the office of *Ontvangen der Convoien en Licenten*, has finiſhed his edition of the works of the Dutch poet *Jacob Cats*; which has appeared with the following title: *Alle de Werken van* J. Cats;—*Amſterdam, J. Allert*, 1793—1799, 8vo. *xix Deele*. Feith has prefixed to the firſt part, a preface and biography of *Cats*.

The French phyſician *Macé*, who has been on a tour in Aſia with a view to the elucidation of natural hiſtory, is about to commence his journey homewards, which he intends to perform entirely by land. He has already ſent by ſea to France a number of rare productions of nature collected by him: but they are not yet arrived.

The French miniſter of the interior has publiſhed two liſts of the ſorts of granite found in France, for the purpoſe of proving to the French naturaliſts, that their is no neceſſity to go beyond the boundaries of the republic in ſearch thereof:—the Board of Mines is at preſent employed in examining that mineral, and in forming a mineralogical map of France.——The ſame miniſter is at preſent organiſing a Society of Phyſicians, whoſe labours are to

to be directed to the hiſtory and the perfecting of the ſcience of medicine.

A French journal informs us, that the Central Muſeum of the Arts at Paris will ſhortly receive from Munich 72 paintings, which had been collected by Neveu-Commiſſary of the Government. They are (ſays the journaliſt) a voluntary gift to the French armies, diſtinguiſhed not leſs by bravery than by the ſtrictneſs of diſcipline; and are ſent in the name of the army of the Rhine. The paintings are by different German maſters, none of whoſe works the Muſeum before poſſeſſed.

M. GURLITT, director of the royal pædagogium at Kloſterbergen, has been received an honorary member of the Royal Berlin Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The academy of eloquence and poetry in Stockholm will, for the future, beſtow annually, beſides the cuſtomary large gold medal, a ſmaller one of gold and one of ſilver.

C. BERTIN relates an intereſting occurrence which took place two years ago, whilſt he was employed as phyſician to his countrymen on board the priſon-ſhips in Plymouth harbour. Among the great number of French priſoners in this place there were eight hundred boys. *Le Fort*, colleague to C. Bertin, ſeeing with pain ſo many of the riſing generation abandoned to idleneſs, and expoſed to every kind of vice, from being conſtantly kept with thoſe who were older, formed the plan of ſeparating theſe youths, of ſelecting from their fellow-priſoners thoſe who were capable of inſtructing them in navigation, mathematics, drawings, &c. and forming a well-regulated ſchool. This deſign was carried into execution, aſſiſted by the French Commiſſary, and the liberal encouragement of the Engliſh Inſpector; all the lads were put on board the Europa, in Plymouth Roads, and the expences of this inſtitution and the ſalaries of the different maſters were defrayed merely by ſacrificing to the laudable object two thirds of the tobacco which, by the terms of the contract, was to be allowed to each priſoner. Several of the boys, who ſhewed ſome talent for declamation, ſeemed to wiſh to have a little theatre. This was granted them, and they eagerly entered into this amuſement, which ſerved them to unbend from their more ſerious ſtudies.

Rail ways.—The principle of the rail-way is a ſmooth road, projecting from which, about an inch or two, and nearly a yard aſunder, are two perfectly parallel ribs continued the whole length of the road. Between theſe ribs is a path wide enough for a ſingle horſe; and the wheels of all the carts uſed upon the rail-way are fitted with grooves to receive the ribs, ſo that the friction being thus diminiſhed, a given force will draw a greater load on a road conſtructed in this manner than in the uſual way. The ribs were originally made of wood. Iron bars were afterwards nailed on the wood: and at preſent the whole is conſtructed of caſt iron. The moſt perfect rail-ways are in Derbyſhire, leading from the collieries to the canals; and to Mr. OUTRAM, of Butterly-hall, in the ſame county, the principal improvements are owing. Mr. Wilkes, of Meaſham, near Loughborough, having made a new rail-way five miles long, invited a committee from the Society of Arts to witneſs ſome experiments that were to be made upon it. The deſcent of the road was one foot in a hundred, and a moderate-ſized horſe, of the value of about 20l. drew upon it with eaſe, down hill, thirty-two tons, and without much difficulty forty-three tons, and up-hill ſeven tons, independently of the carriages. Such a fact as this ſpeaks for itſelf.

Profeſſor LINK, *of Roſtock, in his late Travels, under the title of Remarkable Tour through France, Spain, and Portugal, gives the following account of the Police of Liſbon:*—The firſt thing that ſtrikes a ſtranger in Liſbon is the badneſs of the police. The dirt of the ſtreets lies every-where heaped up, and in thoſe ſtreets which are not waſhed by the rain forms abſolute hills, and one muſt be perfectly acquainted with the path to avoid ſinking in the mud. In one of the moſt public ſtreets near the river, towards the *Ribera Nova*, only one ſmall path, which winds itſelf cloſe to the houſes, is paſſable. Imagine the number of people who are paſſing daily *that way*, the *galegos*, with their heavy burdens, who cannot make way for any body.—Imagine the carriages alſo drive as near the houſes as poſſible, that the horſes may not go in the deep mud, and that, in addition to this, all dirt and naſtineſs of the very worſt ſort is thrown out of the windows on the heads of the people paſſing by. The city was formerly lighted, but is not at preſent: as the ſhops are ſhut up very early, there is nothing to enlighten the darkneſs of the narrow ill-paved ſtreets. An immenſe number of dogs who have no owners but themſelves, at the expence of the public, wander about like hungry wolves; and, worſe than theſe, a number of banditti. The people were very much aſtoniſhed that we had ventured to come to Portugal by land in ſuch warfaring times; but I aſſured them that this was by no means ſo dangerous an undertaking as to go by night from *Belem* to *Maravilas*, at the eaſt end of the city. How is it poſſible, that a people, amongſt whom there are doubtleſs many enlightened men, can ſuffer ſuch abominable practices! The government is ſaid to pay annually a conſiderable ſum for cleaning the

the ſtreets. To what purpoſe is it applied? *Don Diego de Pina Manique*, who is the Superintendant of the Police of Liſbon, as well as of the whole kingdom, knows beſt. It would be no wonder if I were to relate much evil of *Don Diego*, on account of his unjuſt arreſts, and of the wretched manner in which the priſoners are kept. But I mention this briefly to ſhew that Don Diego is not loved. A traveller ſhould be diſcreet in the judgment he paſſes. The amuſements of the Carnival always agree with the prevailing taſte of the nation. In what then do they conſiſt at Liſbon? Both the higher as well as the lower ranks of people amuſe themſelves in throwing all kinds of dirt and filth on the paſſengers, who, as it is cuſtomary, and that they may not receive worſe treatment, are obliged to bear it patiently.

Submerſion of Swallows.—The following curious and apparently well authenticated circumſtance is related in the American Magazine, in a letter from H. Pollock, of New York:

"On the afternoon of the 24th of Auguſt 1798, I was ſitting in my parlour, which looks towards the North River, about fifty feet from the bank, in company with our mutual friend Mr. Jacob Sebor. Our attention was attracted by numerous flights of birds, which appeared to come acroſs the town from the eaſtward, and deſcend immediately into the river. So ſingular an appearance excited our particular obſervation. We went out and ſtood cloſe to the bank, and then perceived that what we at firſt imagined to be black-birds, were actually ſwallows; and that, as ſoon as the various flocks had cleared the houſes, and got directly over the river, they plunged into the water, and diſappeared. This was not confined to the vicinity of the place where we ſtood, but was the caſe as far as the eye could reach up and down the river, and continued without ceſſation for nearly two hours, when the cloſing of the evening prevented our further obſervation.

"Aware of the importance of affording any additional information on this long-diſputed queſtion in the natural hiſtory of the ſwallow, I procured a teleſcope, and watched attentively many of the flocks from their firſt appearance until their immerſion, continuing my eye fixed upon the ſpot long enough to be fully convinced that not one of the birds returned to the ſurface again. Indeed, one flock of about two hundred birds plunged into the water within thirty yards of us, and inſtantly diſappeared, without the leaſt appearance of oppoſition that might be expected to ariſe from their natural buoyancy, and, at the ſame time, the evening was ſo ſerene, and the river ſo unruffled, that no deception of our ſight could poſſibly have occurred.

"When the birds firſt came in view, after croſſing the town, their flight was eaſy and natural; but when they deſcended near to the water, they appeared much agitated and diſtreſſed, flying in a confuſed manner againſt each other, as if the love of life, common to all animals, impelled them to revolt againſt this law of nature impoſed upon their ſpecies.

"As ſome time has elapſed ſince the above-mentioned facts occurred, I thought it proper, before I gave you Mr. Sebor's name, as having been a witneſs to them, to conſult his recollection on the ſubject; and I have pleaſure in aſſuring you he diſtinctly remembers every circumſtance I have recited, and of which I made a memorandum at the time.

"It may be worthy of remark, that as far as my obſervation went, the ſwallows totally diſappeared on the 24th of Auguſt 1798, for during the remainder of that year I did not ſee one.

New French Publications.

Hiſtoire naturelle des Poiſſons avec les Figures deſſinées par *Bloch*; ouvrage claſſé par Ordres, Genres, et Eſpèces, d'après le Syſtème de Linné, avec les Caractères génériques, par *R. R. Caſtel.*

Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin, avec la Carte particulière de ces deux Mers, la Deſcription topographique de leurs Rivages, le Tableau des Mœurs, des Uſages, et du Commerce des Peuples qui les habitent, &c. par *J. B. Lechevalier.*

Hiſtoire des Principaux Evènemens du Règne de Frederic-Guillaume II. Roi de Pruſſe; et Tableau politique de l'Europe, depuis 1786 juſqu'en 1796, &c. par *L. C. Ségur*, ex-ambaſſadeur.

Journal des Opérations Militaires du Siége et du Blocus de Gènes, précédé d'un coup-d'œil ſur la Situation de l'Armée d'Italie depuis le Moment où le Général Maſſena en prit le Commandement, juſqu'au Blocus; par un des Officiers-généraux de l'Armée.

Hiſtoire complette de la Révolution Françaiſe, vols. 14 et 15.

Récueil général des Traités de Paix, d'Alliance et de Commerce, de Neutralité et Suſpenſion d'Armes, conclus par la République Françaiſe, avec les différentes Puiſſances continentales pendant la Guerre de la Révolution.

Traité ſuccinct et méthodique des Moyens preſervatifs et curatifs, les plus ſimples et les plus efficaces, des Maladies des Enfans; par le *C. Maignot.*

Mémoire ſur les Puiſſances des Nombres et ſur leurs Racines, dans le quel on prouve qu'il n'y a point de Quantités imaginaires; par *E. Develey*

Tableau du Commerce de la Grèce, &c. par *F. Beaujour.*

Nouveaux Dialogues des Morts, entre les

les plus fameux perſonages de la Révolution Françaiſe et pluſieurs Hommes célèbres, &c. par *F. Pagés.*

Bonheur et Vertu, ou Il était Temps; par *P. L. Lebas.*

Rélation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouſe, fait par Ordre de l'Aſſemblée Conſtituante, &c. par le *C. Labillardière.*

Théorie de la Muſique vocale, ou des dix Règles qu'il faut connaitre et obſerver pour bien chanter, &c. par *F. Tomeoni.*

Mémoires Secrets ſur la Ruſſie, et particulèrement ſur la Fin du Règne de Catherine II. et le Commencement de celui de Paul I.

Le Chevalier Noir, nouvelle du huitième Siècle.

Voyage dans l'Empire de Flore.

Iſman, ou le Fataliſme, &c. par F. *Livarol.*

Les Mères Rivales; par *Madame de Genlis.*

Angélique et Saint-Eugène, ou la Fille Echangée.

Mon Oncle Thomas; par *Pigault Lebrun.*

La Véritable Conſtitution Françaiſe déduite des Principes fondamentaux qui ont gouverné la France, depuis le Règne de Charlemagne, juſqu'en 1789.

Encore un Tableau de Paris.

Tableau Hiſtorique et Politique de la Diſſolution et du Retabliſſement de la Monarchie Anglaiſe, depuis 1625 juſqu'en 1702; par le *C. J. Chas.*

Traité Elémentaire et complet d'Ornithologie; par *F. M. Daudin*, vol. 2.

De la Peſte, ou les Epoques Mémorables de ce Fléau, et les Moyens de s'en preſerver; par *J. Papon.*

Hiſtoire Naturelle des Salamandres de France, &c. par *P. A. Latreille.*

Réflexions ſur les Etabliſſemens de Bienfaiſance, &c. par *G. de Melcy.*

Encyclopédie de la Jeuneſſe.

Elémens de Perſpective pratique, à l'uſage des Artiſtes, &c. par *P. H. Valenciennes.*

Coup-d'œil politique ſur l'Europe à la Fin du 18me ſiècle.

Zolfora, ou la Bonne Négreſſe.

Julienne, ou le Caveau dans la Forêt; par le *C. Lepreux.*

Voyage de 24 Heures; par *A. H. Kératry.*

Camille et Agathe, ou l'Amour Vainqueur de la Mort.

Marcellin, ou les Epreuves du Monde.

Adelphine de Roſtanges.

Le Château de Duncan, ou l'Homme Inviſible.

Dictionnaire des Athées Anciens et Modernes.

De la Littérature, conſidérée dans ſes Rapports avec les Inſtitutions Sociales; par *Madame de Stael-Holſtein.*

Dictionnaire univerſel de la Langue Françaiſe.

Satiriques du 18me Siècle.

La Code du Bonheur Social, ou les Myſtères de la Politique mis à la portée de tout le Monde; par *Dutaſta la Serre.*

Recherches Phyſiologiques ſur la Vie et la Mort; par *X. Bichat.*

Voyage d'un Français aux Salines de Bavière et de Saltzbourg, en 1776; par *B. Marbois.*

Des Cauſes qui ont amené l'Uſurpation du Général Bonaparte, et qui préparent ſa Chûte; par *D'Yvernois.*

Les quatre Nouvelles; par J. C. Tardieu.

Elémens de Minéralogie, ſelon la Méthode de Daubenton; par *A. Traverſay.*

Les Hommes nouveaux, &c. par *V. Dandolo.*

Nouveau Syſtème de Lecture, applicable à toutes les Langues; par *J. B. Baudru.*

De l'Eſprit des Choſes, ou Coup-d'œil Philoſophique ſur la Nature des Etres et ſur l'Objet de leur Exiſtence.

Code de Morale, pour ſervir à l'Inſtruction de la Jeuneſſe.

L'Influence de la Philoſophie ſur les Forfaits de la Révolution.

De l'Influence des Paſſions de l'Ame dans les Maladies; par *C. J. Tiſſot.*

Lycée, ou Cours de Littérature; par J. F. Laharpe; vols. 8, 9, et 10.

Elèmens du Deſſin; par *F. A. David.*

French tranſlations of the following Engliſh works have lately been publiſhed or announced.

Treatiſe on Manures, extracted from the Reports to the Board of Agriculture.

Kirwan on Manures.

Symes's Embaſſy to the Kingdom of Ava.

Hunter on the Blood, on Inflammation, and Gun-ſhot Wounds.

Select works of Pope.

Brown on Civil Society.

Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus.

Select Pieces of the moſt celebrated Engliſh dramatic authors.

Ned Evans.

Cook's Elements of dramatic Criticiſm.

Charlotte Smith's Young Philoſopher.

The following is an account of the manuſcript works on the Chineſe language, in poſſeſſion of the National Library at Paris, by M. Langles, Keeper of the Oriental manuſcripts. Some of theſe manuſcripts are of the number of thoſe ineſtimable acquiſitions made by the National Library within theſe ten years. It was thought proper to unite both under the ſame claſs, and to form out of them a particular diviſion, which though not numerous, may, however, be of uſe to thoſe who deſire to ſtudy the Chineſe language.

The

The Firſt Part.

Chineſe Dictionaries explained by European languages.

No. I. Dictionarium Sinico-Latinum Reverendiſſimi Patris Baſilii a Cremona, Itali, miſſionarii Sacræ Congregationis de propaganda fide, nec-non Vicarii Apoſtolici provinciæ Xenſinenſis, cum indice copioſo characteribus inveniendis accommodato, eorumque Sinicis elementis, ac linearum varie componentium elencho. His acceſſere Sinenſium antithetorum, particularum numeralium, vocum quibus additur particula *Tà*, atque cognominum accuratæ collectiones, cum cyclo Sinico. Cantoni. A. 1786. A manuſcript in folio, of 673 pages, upon European paper. This volume belongs to that precious collection of manuſcripts, with which our victories in Italy have enriched the National Library. It was taken from the Vatican Library, and has been compoſed after ten Chineſe works, whoſe names are found after the title of the work. It contains, 1. A Latin Diſſertation of 11 pages, containing directions for the peruſal of the Dictionary. 2. The Dictionary: it is written with the greateſt order and clearneſs. It contains 506 pages, divided each into four columns. Two of them contain the Chineſe characters, the others contain the correſponding ſounds, expreſſed with European characters, and the explanation of each word, together with its derivations. 3. A table of the elementary characters, commonly called *keys*, in three pages. 4. An index of all the characters contained in the Dictionary, according to their order. 5. A catalogue of all expreſſions of oppoſite ſignification, as *fair, ugly; ſweet, bitter; heaven, earth*, &c. 6. Four other pages contain the different Chineſe particles uſed in counting things of different kinds. 7. A treatiſe on the Chineſe way of counting their years. 8. Another upon the uſe of the particle *Tà*. 9. A compoſition of the Emperor of China, containing the 100 names by which all the families of China are diſtinguiſhed. A notice is joined of *Joſeph Cerrù*, by which we underſtand that this copy was deſtined for impreſſion. This learned man had propoſed to preſide over ſuch an important undertaking, which unhappily did not take place.

No. II. A manuſcript in quarto, of 800 pages, upon Chineſe paper. This Dictionary is quite the ſame as the former.

No. III. A manuſcript in folio, upon Chineſe paper: alſo a Dictionary, Chineſe and Latin, after the ſame order, but not complete.

No. IV. A manuſcript in folio, of 270 pages, on Chineſe paper. This is a Dictionary, Chineſe, Latin and Spaniſh. Each page is divided into ten columns, with a Chineſe character at the head, and Latin and Spaniſh explanations joined, and with a copious index, to find out the characters.

No. V. A manuſcript in quarto, of 422 pages, on Chineſe paper. This is a Dictionary, Chineſe and Spaniſh. Each page is divided into four columns. It is very incomplete.

No. VI. Another manuſcript in quarto, of 512 pages, on Chineſe paper. It is likewiſe a Chineſe and Spaniſh Dictionary. Each page is divided into ſix columns, interſected by parallel lines, forming ſquares, in which the Chineſe characters, with their correſponding explanations, are inſerted.

No. VII. *Dictionario de Langue Mandarina*, or a Dictionary of the Mandarin Language, the author of which was the Rev. Father Francis Diaz, a Dominican Friar; and enlarged by the Fathers of the ſame Miſſion: it contains 198 pages, in quarto, on Chineſe paper. Alſo a Spaniſh diſſertation on the Chineſe language.

No. VIII. Three little volumes in folio, on Chineſe paper, containing a Dictionary, Chineſe and French. Each page is divided into two columns, containing the Chineſe characters, &c. Several characters, however, are left without interpretation.

The Second Part.

Dictionaries of European languages explained in Chineſe.

No. IX. Dictionarium Latino-Sinicum. A Manuſcript in folio, on Chineſe paper. It contains a Dictionary, Latin and Chineſe, very complete, and in good order. Each page is divided into two columns, containing the Latin explained in Chineſe.

No. X. Dictionarium Latino-Sinicum. Two volumes, folio, on Chineſe paper. This is a copy of the former one, but not ſo elegantly written as that. It is a pity the miſſionaries, to whom we are indebted for ſuch uſeful and laborious works, did not put their names to them, that we might pay our acknowledgments to them.

No. XI. A manuſcript in folio, on Chineſe paper, containing a Dictionary, French and Chineſe, but moſt of the words want the Chineſe interpretation. Beſides, the Chineſe is written with Latin characters only.

No. XII. A manuſcript in quarto, on Chineſe paper. It is, like the former, but an imperfect Dictionary.

No. XIII. A manuſcript in quarto, on Chineſe paper, containing Chineſe phraſes tranſlated into French.

No. XIV. A manuſcript in quarto, on Chineſe paper, being the counterpart of the former, and containing French phraſes tranſlated into Chineſe.—After theſe Dictionaries follows the immenſe work of the learned Fourmont, on the Chineſe language. It is comprehended in about thirty very large port-folios, in great folio ſize. The ſame learned man procured above 50,000 Chineſe charac-

ters

ters to be cut in wood, at the expence of the French government, for his Chineſe Dictionary. This precious collection was depoſited about fifty years ſince, in the National Library, and is preſerved complete. There is beſides a Dictionary, *Latin, Chineſe* and *Mantchou*, in three volumes, folio, of which I have ſpoken in the 5th volume of the *Notices et Extraits des Manuſcrits de la Bibliotheque Nationale*, page 581---606. There are likewiſe ſeveral Dictionaries, *Chineſe* and *Mantchou*, very extenſive and voluminous, in the National Library, publiſhed by order of the Emperor at *Pe-king*.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

Rural Muſic. Weſtall del. Gaugain ſculp. Rural Contemplation; deſigned and engraved by the ſame Artiſts. Publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell, Cheapſide, and the Shakeſpeare Gallery. Price 12*s. each.*

THESE are upright prints, and, as Mr. Weſtall's invariably are, moſt enchanting and faſcinating little figures. The eaſe and ſimplicity of character peculiar to this artiſt, he has moſt happily transferred to theſe two little rural people; the boy has a pipe in his hand, is a ſort of ſylvan minſtrel, and ſeems attentively liſtening to the birds, with which we may naturally ſuppoſe ſuch a ſcene abounds. The girl is a very attractive and ſimple figure.

The *Muſhroom Girl* and *Furze Cutter*, engraved from the ſame artiſt, are now printed in colours, and have a very pictureſque effect.

Portrait of Lady Hamilton. Romney pinxit. George Keating ſculpſit. Publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell. Black Impreſſions, 7s. 6d. In Colours 15*s.*

The number of portraits of *Lady Hamilton*, which have been painted by *Romney*, muſt be in the recollection of many of our readers. This admirable artiſt ſeems to have thought, and perhaps truly, that, amidſt all the blaze of beauty with which Great Britain is irradiated, it was hardly poſſible to find ſo engaging a ſubject as this faſcinating and enchanting woman, as remarkable for her attractions and graces, as for her form. This portrait is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner, and is a very pleaſing print.

The five prints from the pictures in *Guildhall* are now finiſhed and printed in colours, at eight guineas the ſet. The Alderman preſented a ſet of them to the *Charter Houſe*; and on the anniverſary of the Founder's day, Dec. 12, 1800, many very elegant compliments were paid to this worthy magiſtrate, in a claſſical Latin oration, ſpoken by one of the young gentlemen on the foundation.

A half-length Portrait of Lord Keith. Hoppner pinxit. S. W. Reynolds ſculpſit.

This is a ſpirited and well-painted portrait, and engraved in a very maſterly ſtyle.

Portrait of the Marquis of Donegal. Painted by Maſquerier, and engraved and publiſhed by C. Turner, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square. Price 15*s.*

Mr. *Maſquerier* is a very young, and a very promiſing artiſt. We have looked at ſome of his more early productions with great pleaſure, as giving a right to expect future excellence, and he has not diſappointed our expectations. He has improved, is improving, and, if he continues to give the ſame attention to his art which he appears to have done hitherto, he will become a favourite with that public who in almoſt all caſes have noticed thoſe who deſerve it.

The print is in mezzotinto, and extremely well engraved.

Bonaparte, Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, born at Corſica, 1767.

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, late Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian Armies, born 1771. *Publiſhed by Cribb, Holborn, Dec.* 1, 1800. *Price* 5*s. the pair.*

Theſe two prints are extremely well engraved, in the chalk manner, by Mr. *Nutter*, who made ſo admirable a copy of Stuart's Portrait of *General Waſhington*, which was publiſhed by Cribb ſome years ago.

Robinſon Cruſoe. Aquatinta by W. Ellis, drawn, engraved, and publiſhed by R. Pollard, Spa Fields. Price 15*s.*

This is a very clever print: Mr. Pollard, in the compoſition of the figure, has unqueſtionably had an eye to Barker's Woodman, to which this, conſidered as a figure, is not equal, but, from the mixed manner in which it is engraved, produces a very good effect; and as it is done without much labour, gives a ſpirit and life to the whole.

Two Numbers of Landſcapes, (Inventions) by Robert Cooper, eſq. Drawing Maſter to her Majeſty, are publiſhed at 10*s.* 6*d. each Number: To be continued.*

Two large Views of Windſor, North and South. Engraved by Alken, from Drawings by R. Cooper, as above, at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d. the Pair.*

Mr. Cooper's drawings (eſpecially his drawings in landſcape) we have frequently had occaſion to notice; and by whoever

ever they are noticed, they muſt be praiſed. They are in a ſtyle peculiar to himſelf, and peculiarly excellent. The firſt two numbers (inventions) are in an admirable taſte, and in the ſoft ground, &c. equal to any of the old maſters. The two large views of Windſor are by far the beſt views of Windſor that have ever been publiſhed. The original drawings are in the poſſeſſion of the King.

In a former Retroſpect we mentioned the very curious paintings diſcovered in *St. Stephen's Chapel.* Mr. J. T. Smith, of Great Portland Street, has made correct copies of them all, compriſing the *ſcripture hiſtory*, the *armorial bearings*, *groteſques*, *&c. &c.* Theſe drawings he intends to engrave and publiſh, either in correct outline, or filled up with the colours, gilding, &c. of the originals.

Two of the drawings we have ſeen, and it is not eaſy to imagine any thing ſo near the original pictures could have been transferred to a copy. They gave a perfect idea of the air of the figures, the character of the heads, and, above all, of that ſoft and delicate ſtyle of colouring ſo difficult to imitate. In their general effect they brought to our recollection ſome of the very beſt of the beautifully illuminated miſſals, a few of which have eſcaped the ravages of time, and remain in the cabinets of the curious, and in public libraries. We wiſh him that ſucceſs in his publication which the attention he has paid to the ſubject ſo fully merits.

The ſame artiſt has at length completed his *Antiquities of London.* The volume contains 96 plates of houſes, monuments, ſtatues, &c. &c, &c. many of which, during the progreſs of this work, have been deſtroyed. This gives additional value to the publication, in which we have remarked one particular not very common in periodical works, *the laſt numbers are the beſt.*

It is very remarkable that, though every county in England has been illuſtrated by plates, the *City of London*, the metropolis of the kingdom, was never illuſtrated in any one work until this publication.

Mr. Smith is alſo engraving a copy of a very curious old picture, containing a view of Whitehall, and exhibiting the old palace, royal cock-pit, horſe guards, treaſury, old hall, Holbein's-gate, and the tilt-yard. The dreſſes, &c. diſplay the *coſtume* of the time of Charles II. with a portrait of that jocund monarch attended by his queen and nobles. The ſize of the plate is large folio, and the price will be 10s. 6d.

A ſmall portrait of Colonel James Robertſon, of the Weſtminſter Volunteers, is engraved, and will be publiſhed in a few days. It is copied from a painting in miniature, by John Thomas Mitchell, a ſelf-taught artiſt of uncommon abilities, and will be publiſhed for him at No. 19, Clipſtone-ſtreet, Mary-le-bonne.

The family of the Hopes have been for ages famous for one of the fineſt collections of pictures in Europe. Mr. Thomas Hope, nephew to Mr. Hope, of Cavendiſh Square, has built a ſuperb room in Mansfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, from the deſign of Mr. Sexton, of Weſtminſter, for the reception of pictures by old maſters, and for the purpoſe of admitting artiſts to ſtudy.

"Theſe are imperial works, and worthy kings."

Mr. Barker is preparing a painting of the review in Hyde Park on the 4th of June, for a new Panorama.

Mr. Alderman Boydell ſome time ſince purchaſed from Captain Baillie all the plates belonging to his volume of etchings, conſiſting of the copy of the Hundred-guilder Print, and a number of other copies from old maſters. The captain ſtill continues to amuſe himſelf with his favourite ſtudies in etching, engraving, &c. at his houſe on Liſſon-green.

Mr. Cooke, of Covent Garden Theatre, has ſat for his portrait to J. Corbett; and as this is the only picture that has been painted of him, and, as we have been informed, the only one for which he will ſit, it is to be engraved and ſpeedily publiſhed by J. S. Egar, on a plate 12 inches by 9. Price 5s. plain, 10s. 6d. in colours. To be ſold at *Cooke's*, Norfolk-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone; *Corbett's*, Martlet-court, Bow-ſtreet; and *Egar's*, Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Mr. Liveſey is about to publiſh a large print of the *Fête* given to his Majeſty by Lord Saliſbury at Hatfield. In this print are to be introduced portraits of many of the nobility and gentry who were preſent at this magnificent ſpectacle; and we ſhould ſuppoſe, that, to thoſe who are fond of a picture with a great deal of buſtle, and the view of a great multitude of people of conſequence, *extremely buſy about nothing*, it may be intereſting.

Mr. Richardſon, of York Houſe, Strand, intends to have a ſmall number of impreſſions taken from Brome's portrait of Mr. Pitt, on the new ſort of paper made of ſtraw, to be preſented to the Royal Family.

Mr. *Flaxman*, who has united to an originally ſuperior taſte a long and attentive ſtudy of the beſt models of antiquity, during many years reſidence in Italy, is modelling a mural monument to the memory of the late Mr. George Stevens, of Hampſtead. It conſiſts of a circular baſſo-relievo of *Mr. Stevens contemplating the buſt of Shakeſpeare.*

REVIEW

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Morning and Evening Service, with ſix Anthems in Score, dedicated to the Rev. the Maſters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by their Organiſt, John Clarke, *Muſ. Doc. Vol. I.* 1l. 5s. *Broderip and Wilkinſon.*

FROM the apology of the author to his ſubſcribers and the public, we learn that this work ſhould, according to promiſe, have appeared in June laſt; the excellent contents of the pages, will, however, we truſt, reconcile them to the delay, and be thought to amply compenſate their patience. The preſent volume, which is to be ſucceeded by a ſecond, compriſes a *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*. The anthems are "Behold, God is my ſalvation!" *verſe.* "O praiſe God in his holineſs!" *full.* "The Lord's Prayer," *full.* "Wherewithal ſhall a young man," *duett.* "I am the reſurrection and the life," *verſe.* And "Sing unto the Lord," *verſe.* Taken in the aggregate, this publication, both for the accuracy and richneſs of the harmony, as well as the general ſweetneſs and occaſional originality of the melody, is highly honourable to the talents and ſcience of Dr. Clarke. The parts every where *ſing* well, and are commodiouſly diſpoſed for the ſeveral voices for which they are written; and the publication will certainly prove highly acceptable to all country choirs, and domeſtic practitioners of church muſic.

The Muſical Calendar, or Vocal Year, for one, two, and three Voices; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, and introductory Symphonies expreſſive of the Four Seaſons. Dedicated to her Royal Highneſs the princeſs Mary, by James Fiſin.

This work is a kind of *ſhepherd's calendar*, and forms a muſical comment on every month in the year. Moſt of the melodies are conceived with propriety, and evince conſiderable freedom of imagination. "*Lo, my Fair*," or "*January*;" "*All around*," or "*February;*" "*Where the pearly beams*," or "*May;*" "*In the diſtant ſky*," or "*July;*" "*Ripen'd corn*," or "*Auguſt;*" and "*Bring more turf*," or "*December;*" are prominently attractive, and poſſeſs a conſiderable degree of originality. In the *introductory ſymphonies*, meant to be expreſſive of the four ſeaſons, we diſcover much ingenious effort at imitation, though we cannot but obſerve that, in ſtraining after objects ſo foreign to the imitative powers of the art, the compoſer does not employ his ſcience to the greateſt advantage, nor exhibit his ingenuity in its beſt poſſible light.

"*Pretty little Sue.*" *A favourite Song, ſung by Maſter Gray. Compoſed by* Mr. Hook, 1s. *Bland and Weller.*

This air is printed in full ſcore, and affords us an opportunity of paying due attribute to Mr. Hook's ingenuity in ſupplying inſtrumental accompaniments.—The ſeveral parts are not only modelled to the characters and powers of the inſtruments for which they are written, but are calculated to heighten and enrich the genuine effect of the melody. The manner in which the accompaniment is blended with the voice part at the words "My pretty little Sue," is particularly happy, and gives a new and ſtriking zeſt to the paſſage.

A Hymn for Chriſtmas Day, with a Piano-Forte Accompaniment. Compoſed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We find ſome pleaſing paſſages in this little *ſeaſonable* effort, which conſiſts of three movements, and is calculated, by its eaſe and ſmoothneſs, to amuſe the generality of muſical amateurs. We are, however, obliged to ſay, that we meet with ſome marks of *haſte*, both in the harmony and accent, which the compoſer, we are confident, could have well avoided by that attention neceſſary to excellence, and at all times due to public taſte and judgment.

A Chriſtmas Box, containing ſix Canzonettinos, for one, two, or three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Compoſed by the late F. Linley. 3s. *Riley.*

Though theſe canzonettinos are comprehended under the general title of "A Chriſtmas Box," they are perfectly detached, and written on a variety of ſubjects. The firſt, "The Seaman's children," is a familiar and pleaſing trio: The ſecond, "The Blind Beggar's Boy," is alſo a trio of the ſame deſcription. "Autumn" is an agreeable glee for three voices, and the "Wake" is very prettily conceived. But "The Sailor Boy," we think, has the faireſt claim to pre-eminence, both in point of melody and contrivance. "Winter" cloſes the collection with an agreeable and commendatory effect.

"*The Devil among the Taylors.*" *A favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte.* 1s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This dance is arranged with conſiderable ability, and forms, with the adventitious matter incorporated with it, a uſeful and engaging exerciſe for the piano-forte practitioner. The digreſſion in the *minor* of the original key is judiciouſly managed,

managed, and the ear is re-conducted to the *major* with that nature, eaſe, and peace which evinces the hand of a real maſter.

" *Julia to the Wood Robin.*" *A favourite Canzonet, ſung by Maſter Elliott. Compoſed with an accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by* Reginald Spofforth. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

We always receive pleaſure from the peruſal of this gentleman's compoſitions, but have ſeldom been more attracted than by the preſent little production, the ſtyle of which is at once ſimple, ſweet, and original. The melody every where meets the ſentiment of the words, and the accompaniment forms a happy imitation of the bird to whom the poet addreſſes himſelf.

Six Songs, arranged as Duetts, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by Joſeph Corfe, *Gentleman of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal, and Organiſt of the Cathedral, Saliſbury.* 5s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe airs, the ſelecting of which beſpeaks much real taſte, are formed into remarkably pleaſing duetts. Mr. Corfe has arranged the parts in a ſtyle that does much credit to his judgment, and, without ſtooping to the ſervile taſk of mere book-making, has produced, from old materials, a new and pleaſing work.

Twenty-four Sonatas from Hayden, Mozart, Pleyel and Haigh, for the Piano-Forte. 6s.

Preſton.

Theſe ſonatinas are ſelected with judgment, and, if properly attended to by juvenile practitioners, cannot fail to produce much improvement. The arrangement is perfectly progreſſive, and moſt of the movements are accompanied with a little prelude, introductory to the key, which will be found uſeful to beginners in general.

" *The Roſe that weeps.*" *Sung by Mrs. Cooke, at Vauxhall Gardens. Compoſed by* Mr. Brooks, 1s.

Preſton.

The melody of this little ſong is conceived with taſte, and adapted to the ſentiment of the words. If we ſee any thing to object to, it is the monotony of effect reſulting from ſo great a portion of its few bars beginning with a *minini*. The *arpeggio* accompaniment is, however, well contrived, and calculated to leſſen this defect, as well as to improve the ſong in general.

Twelve Military Pieces for Clarinets, Flutes, Octave Clarinets, Horns, Trumpet, Baſſoons, and Serpent. Compoſed and dedicated to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, by J. C. Mencke. 10s. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Theſe little military pieces exhibit much variety, as well as livelineſs of fancy; and are perfectly adapted to the characters and powers of the inſtruments for which they are written. Beſide ſeveral very good marches, both quick and ſlow, we find ſome agreeable ſymphonies and waltzes, which greatly relieve and recommend the collection.

" *Maria, or the Beggar Girl.*" *A favourite Song. The Words by T. Lacey, Eſq. The Muſic by* T. Bolton. 1s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

" Maria," with reſpect to the melody, is an impreſſive and affecting little ſong, and places the compoſer's taſte in an advantageous point of view; but the words, we cannot help obſerving, give us no very exalted opinion of Mr. Lacey's poetical talents.

Rolfe's little periodical work, called *Apollo and Terpſichore*, is now publiſhed at one ſhilling each number, inſtead of eighteen pence. The great demand for this pleaſing ſelection certainly renders the continuance of the publication practicable at this reduced price, and we are glad to ſee private liberality keep pace with public encouragement.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. KOOPS, *for extracting the* INK *from* PRINTED PAPER, *and reſtoring it to its original State.*

THE proceſs here followed, which has excited ſome attention lately, is the following. The ſeveral papers are firſt carefully ſorted according to their quality, and the German paper ſeparated from the Engliſh, probably, as will afterwards appear, on account of a difference in the quality of the ink employed in each. The parcel of paper is next pulled to pieces. It is then put into hot water, mixed together into a pulp, and heated, in order to extract the ſize, and this is aſſiſted by agitation. The next proceſs is that of looſening the adheſion of the ink, which is performed by an alkali nearly cauſtic. A quantity of ſtrong lime water is made, and in twenty gallons of it are diſſolved twenty-four, or eighteen, or ten pounds of the beſt American potaſh, according to the required ſtrength, which is the greateſt for the German paper, the next for Engliſh printed paper, and the leaſt for written paper. The above quantities of alkaline are uſed reſpectively for 336 pounds of the paper pulp. Theſe are kept in a copper boiler for ſome time, till by taking up a ſample of the paper in the hands from time to time, the adheſion of the ink appears ſufficiently looſened. The whole is then transferred to a wooden receiver, with a falſe bottom, perforated with

with a number of holes, through which the alkali liquor drains, and the pulp is repeatedly washed till clean. It is then, though cleared of the ink, very brown and ill-coloured. To whiten it, the oxygenated marine acid is employed, prepared in the usual method from salt, vitriolic acid, and manganese. Ten or twelve gallons of the acid are put in a wooden receiver lined with white lead and water, and 140 pounds of the pulp added, and these materials are kept together till the paper is bleached. It is then to be re-manufactured in the usual manner. Writing-paper does not in general require so much, if any, of the previous alkaline process, but is bleached at once, by being confined in a wooden box, rendered air tight, and the acid gas thrown in immediately from the retort in which it is produced.

Observations.—It has long been a desideratum to restore the value of printed paper by some easy and efficacious process. The power of alkalies in partially dissolving printer's ink is well known, since it is the custom to clean the metallic types by soap and water. The linseed or nut-oil used in ink-making, being much altered in its nature, and partly decomposed by the great heat to which it is subjected in the preparation, this kind of pigment has properties almost peculiar to itself, and the circumstance of its ready adhesion to the wetted sheets in the act of printing, farther shews the change which the oil has undergone. The lamp-black, its principal colouring ingredient, is totally insoluble in any menstruum, and therefore the separation of this substance must be almost entirely mechanical. Some processes, similar to the present, have been practised in Germany for some years, and have been made public. The bleaching with the oxygenated marine acid is probably a considerable improvement to the whole operation; but here its power is exerted, not on the colouring part of the ink, as with the writing ink, but on the paper itself, and perhaps the brown mucilage of the oil. Therefore, we conceive there must always be much difficulty in fully obtaining the end proposed by this or any other similar proceess, owing to the insolubility of the carbonaceous black of printer's ink. Whether the present ingenious method will answer, can only be learnt by experience.

MR. JOHN WHITTON, *of* KINGSTON UPON HULL, *for a* LEAD SACCHARUM *for the* USE *of* CALICO PRINTERS.

The process given in the specification is the following in substance:—In any quantity of tar acid, either alone or mixed with any other suitable acid, is dissolved lead, or white lead, or oxyd of lead, in any state, till the acid menstruum is completely saturated. The solution is then filtered and suffered to remain at rest, and then decanted and filtered. It is then brought to a greater concentration by evaporation, and at particular periods of the evaporation, if cooled, it will chrystallize.

Observations.—The empyreumatic acid of tar or wood is now fully ascertained to be essentially the same as vinegar, the usual and proper solvent for lead in the manufacture of cerusse and sugar of lead. However, the wood acid is rendered very brown and impure by a quantity of empyreumatic oil, with which it mixes during distillation, and which, if not prevented by other process, would prove a great obstacle to the formation of a white chrystallizable sugar of lead. A second distillation will render the brown acid nearly colourless; but there still exist many difficulties in this process, to the removal of which not the least information is given by the above *specification*, if such it may be called.

MR. JOSEPH BARNETT, *of* BIRMINGHAM, *for an* IMPROVED MODE *of* MAKING BUTTONS, &c.

The principle of this invention is simply that of making two shanks or fastenings to the under side of each button at an equal distance from the margin, and in a line opposite one another, instead of one large shank in the centre as is usually made. The two shanks may then be made much higher than when only one is employed, and the button may be left open in the middle, if any kind of ornament or pattern may require it. The shanks are to be fixed on the button in the usual manner. When the button is fixed on the cloth, the two shanks must be put in a line with the button-hole, and the patentee prefers running a ring through each eye, and by means of this to sew it to the coat.

MR. OVEY, *of* FLEET-STREET, LONDON, *for an* IMPROVED METHOD *in* MANUFACTURING HATS.

The invention is the following: Make a thin piece of coarse new felt, of the proper size for a hat, and nap the wrong or under side of the brim with a proper quantity of napping: then make a finer and thinner piece of fine felt of the same size and nap the right side, and block, dry, and raise the nap in the usual manner. Then put the fine on the coarse one, and dye them together. When dyed, take the coarse piece, stiffen it and put it into shape, and rub over with a cement, composed of one pound and three quarters of flour, boiled with three quarts of water, to which is added one ounce of alum, and, when boiling, two ounces of rosin well sifted

ſifted is ſtirred in and mixed. Do the ſame to the fine piece, and card it on the under ſide, and apply it to the coarſe, and preſs them together with a hot iron, ſo as to make them unite, then finiſh the hat in the uſual manner.

Obſervation.—The above is one among a great number of examples of modern improvements in manufactures, performed by uniting fine and coarſe pieces of the ſame materials of which the former is to ſtrike the eye, and the latter to give the requiſite body or ſubſtance. Whether this practice will be conſidered as any real improvement to our manufactures, our foreign cuſtomers will perhaps determine.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, *from Nov. 20 to Dec. 20.*

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
CONTINUED Fever -	49
Small Pox - - -	5
Eryſipelas - - - -	2
Cynanche Tonſillarum - -	3
Pneumonia - - - -	4
Hæmoptyſis - - - -	2
Phthiſis Pulmonalis - -	9
Cough and Dyſpnœa - -	44
Catarrh - - - -	8
Dyſentery - - - -	1
Diarrhœa - - - -	4
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa -	10
Menorrhagia - - -	6
Hypochondriaſis - - -	2
Dyſpepſia - - - -	8
Gaſtrodynia and Enterodynia -	8
Hyſteria - - - -	4
Epilepſy - - - -	3
Vertigo - - - -	2
Cephalæa - - -	5
Hemiphlegia - - -	2
Dropſy - - - -	9
Aſthenia - - - -	25
Diſeaſes of Infants - -	14
Chronic Eruptions - -	10

From the above liſt it will appear that fevers of the typhoid character continue ſtill to prevail, with ſcarcely diminiſhed violence, among the lower claſſes in this metropolis.

For a very long period there has never occurred a ſeaſon that has been characterized by ſuch a univerſality and malignity of febrile contagion.

Many of the probable cauſes of this peculiar prevalence of contagion have been ſtated in more than one of our reports; unfortunately a principal of theſe cauſes, the want of food, is likely to grow ſtill more fatal and extenſive in its operation: what the circumſtances are which may have induced this want, it is far out of the province of a Medical Writer to inquire; but it is within his province, and even it is his indiſpenſable duty, to make known facts that are of the moſt preſſing importance, and that almoſt excluſively fall within the ſphere of his profeſſional obſervation. It is a fact, and a moſt miſerable fact it is, that a large proportion of the diſeaſes with which the poor in London are afflicted, ariſes from a deficient quantity of natural and wholeſome nouriſhment. To ſuch feeble, hungry, and emaciated wretches, the adminiſtration of drugs is farcical; it may be even regarded as cruel and inſulting: to thoſe who are aſking for bread, it is giving a ſtone. Not long ſince, the author of this report was called to a family who, he was told, had been attacked by fever; but after examining the ſkin, the tongue, the pulſe, the countenance, and the late hiſtory of his poor patients, he ſoon found that their pitiable condition was entirely to be attributed to their not having taken food for three days. He beheld a child with his eyes open, but as far as it could be aſcertained from appearance, altogether inſenſible. Not the fainteſt veſtige of ſenſation, or power of motion, remained. His lower limbs had been for ſome time in a ſtate of contraction, but it was remarkable that this contraction was removed by expoſing them for a few moments to the vivifying influence of the fire. His mother lying beſide him on the ſame miſerable bed, although from a ſimilar cauſe herſelf unable to ſpeak or move, every other moment caſt a melancholy and anxious glance on the countenance of her famiſhed and expiring child. The writer has been particularly induced to enlarge more perhaps than is conſiſtent with the proper bounds, and the general intention of this article, with regard to the preſent afflicting ſtate of the diſeaſed poor, as a plan for their relief he underſtands is at preſent in actual contemplation.

The nature of houſes of recovery has been explained, and the urgency of their importance has been already inforced in one of our medical reports. From that high ſenſe of generoſity, for which the inhabitants of this great capital are celebrated, almoſt as much as for commercial induſtry, it is beyond all doubt that they will be able and willing to carry into ſpeedy and extenſive effect, an inſtitution that will conduce more eſſentially to the good of the lower claſſes of the community, and will redound more to the real honour of the higher, than perhaps any medical eſtabliſhment that has as yet been formed, or which even in future is likely to be conceived.

It is not amiable, nor is it reaſonable to believe, that mankind are ſo inſenſible as ſometimes

ſometimes they are repreſented to be: if they do not alleviate diſtreſs, in general it is becauſe they do not *ſee* it.

Let a perſon, however little diſtinguiſhed he may be for his kindneſs or humanity, accompany a phyſician in his melancholy round among the ſick poor, and he will feel his heart yearn for their miſery, and will find his hand open for their relief.

It is neceſſary to remark, that in conſequence of wanting the ſupport of wholeſome food, and the other unhappy circumſtances of their condition, the poor in London are too frequently induced to ſeek a temporary relief from the ſtimulating operation of the worſt of ſpirits.* Seldom poſſeſſing reſolution of mind enough for the more ſpeedy modes of ſelf-deſtruction, they in general are driven to the ſlower ſuicide of habitual inebriety. By the more eaſy and opulent, theſe miſerable beings may ſometimes be accuſed of a criminal improvidence with regard to the future; but is it unnatural, or even is it unwiſe for thoſe not to look forward to the future, to whom the future preſents nothing but an unmixed proſpect of daily increaſing miſery and deſperation? W. W.

Red Lion-ſquare. J. R.

* Such reflections as theſe, awakened by late ſubjects of actual obſervation, may recal perhaps to the memory of the literary readers ſome melancholy paſſages in the Hiſtory, and in the Letters of the Poetical Peaſant of Scotland, both of which have been lately preſented to the public, by the hand of a writer, whoſe ſplendid and ſolid talents, with equal ſucceſs, have been employed, in reſtoring the health of the living, and in embalming the memory of the dead. By ſome, Dr. Currie, in writing the life, may be ſuſpected of having thrown an undue luſtre on the character of the deceaſed Burns; but genius recently departed may be compared to the ſun, which never is obſerved to ſhine ſo beautifully as juſt after it has ſunk below the horizon.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December 1800.

TO every benevolent mind it would be a ſincere triumph could we introduce the new century with happy omens of peace and plenty. Our hopes of the former are for the preſent unhappily ſuſpended. The parties it now appears cannot truſt each other. The Chief Conſul, irritated perhaps by the truly uncivil and imprudent reception of his firſt pacific offer, rendered ſuſpicious by the inſincere conduct of ſome of the continental powers, and the raſh declaration of our miniſter relative to the negociation of Liſle, has evidently required a ſubſtantial pledge, before he could enter on the preliminaries of a treaty.

Of the ſtate of affairs on the continent the following ſummary of facts will afford a competent idea. In the mean time we are ſtill not deſtitute of hope, that, though peace is deferred, ſtill from the actual ſituation of affairs it cannot be far diſtant.

FRANCE.

At length all doubts about the recommencement of hoſtilities have vaniſhed; and a blow has been ſtruck which muſt either compel a continental peace, or renew with ten-fold horrors the fury of war.

On the 24th of November the commandant of a detachment of Angereau's army, conſiſting of Batavian levies, having ſummoned the Mentz troops to evacuate Aſchaffenburg; the latter refuſed, attacked the Batavians immediately, and repulſed them with the loſs (as the French acknowledge) of 250 men: on the 25th however, the French, having been reinforced, took poſſeſſion of Aſchaffenburg by capitulation. This affair was ſucceeded by ſeveral ſharp ſkirmiſhes on the 26th and 27th; and on the 28th a diviſion of the French army entered Wurtzburg. Being thus in poſſeſſion of both banks of the Main, Angereau fixed his head quarters at Schweinfurt, evidently intending to preſs as expeditiouſly as poſſible on the frontiers of Bohemia, for the purpoſe of occupying the attention of the Archduke Charles and his new levies, while Moreau advanced into Auſtria by the route of Bavaria; and while Lecourbe, aſſiſted by the army of the Griſons, endeavoured to drive the Imperialiſts from the Tyrol, and thereby cut off the communication between the Imperial forces in Germany and Italy.

Intelligence has alſo been received from his Royal Highneſs the Archduke John, dated Haun, December 1ſt, 1800, intimating that he advanced that morning with three columns, in order to attack the enemy. He found them advantageouſly poſted on a riſing ground; and they defended themſelves with the greateſt obſtinacy. His attacks were repeatedly repulſed; at length, however, his brave troops remained victorious after ten hours' reſiſtance on the part of the enemy, who diſputed the ground inch by inch, but who were at laſt compelled to abandon it, leaving

leaving behind them ſix pieces of cannon, and eight hundred priſoners. Major-General Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Capt. Junger of the Weizey huſſars, at the head of his ſquadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field Marſhal-Lieutenant Klenau mentions his having paſſed the Danube, puſhed on as far as Arbach, made ſeveral priſoners, and inveſted Straubing and Landſhut. His loſs in wounded however was not inconſiderable.

But the moſt deciſive action was fought by General Moreau on the 3d inſtant near Hohenlinden, the reſult of which was, that "he had taken about 80 pieces of cannon, and 200 baggage waggons, 10,000 priſoners, including a great number of officers, among whom were three generals. The purſuit laſted till night. The General eſtimates the loſs of the French ſoldiers at 1000 men killed, wounded, or taken priſoners. That of the enemy he ſays is incalculable. The battle was very general, as there was not a corps in the French army which was not engaged, and the ſame with the Auſtrians. There was much ſnow during the battle. The corps of General Lecourbe, which on the 10th had taken poſſeſſion of Roſenheim, was ordered to cover the Inn, and to defend all the paſſes of the Tyrol.

So late as the 24th of November hoſtilities had not commenced in Italy. The head-quarters of General Bellegarde were ſtill at Verona. Leghorn was blockaded by Engliſh frigates. In conſequence of an arrangement between the Pope, the French and the Neapolitan Generals, it appears that the troops of the latter nation were to fall back towards their own frontiers. Romagna, and the dutchy of Urbino, were threatened with inſurrection. The unfortunate inhabitants of Arezzo, it is ſaid, have principally taken refuge in theſe countries.

GERMANY.

A treaty was concluded between the King of England and the Elector of Mentz, on the 20th of April laſt. It is not now very intereſting. It engages to take 3464 men into pay, of which one eleventh part is to be cavalry. The infantry to be allowed 30 dollars, on being raiſed and equipped. Each party binds himſelf not to make a ſeparate peace.

Accounts from Cuxhaven ſtate, that on the 21ſt of November a body of Pruſſian troops, conſiſting of 1860 infantry of the regiment of Schladen, and of 60 cavalry, entered that town. They came from Minden, and paſſed through Bremen. The town of Stade, ſituated near the Elbe is alſo occupied by five battalions of Pruſſian troops. It appears to be the object of his Pruſſian majeſty to ſecure the navigation both of the Elbe and Weſer; and this is done under the pretext of guarantying the free navigation of the ſeas, and the protection of neutral ſhips. His majeſty ſeems not to be ſatisfied with what has been done to give him ſatisfaction reſpecting the Pruſſian ſhip lately captured by an Engliſh man of war; nor is he much pleaſed with the city of Lubeck, which has refuſed to pay the full ſum his majeſty thought proper to demand from it.

TURKEY.

By intelligence from Buchareſt of the 25th of October it is related, that the troops of Paſwan Oglou attacked thoſe of the Porte on the 19th of that month with ſuch violence, that a total defeat throughout the whole line enſued. The main body, under the command of Placi Pacha, has been entirely diſperſed. The troops of Paſwan Oglou have carried off the military cheſt, nine pieces of cannon, and all the ſtores and proviſions of the Ottoman army, whoſe loſs in killed and wounded is very conſiderable. Fears are entertained leſt Paſwan Oglou ſhould enter Wallachia, and lay the capital under contribution, where all is in conſternation. The Prince has diſpoſed his troops on the banks of the Danube, to prevent the paſſage of the river: and he has beſides a conſiderable body of troops at Buchareſt, with which he hopes to defend himſelf.

EGYPT.

The French have kept up a conſiderable intercourſe along the coaſt of Egypt by means of ſmall veſſels called "*Germi*," ſome of which it appears had recently been taken, and others deſtroyed by the boats of the Tigre. The accounts from our ſquadron off the Coaſt of Egypt ſtate, that Sir Sidney Smith, determined to attempt the deſtruction of the numerous tranſports and other veſſels at Alexandria, had obtained from Mr. Spurling, the Engliſh naval architect at Rhodes, ſeveral bomb-veſſels, and was collecting others.

Menou on the other hand is indefatigable in his exertions to ſtrengthen his poſitions in Egypt. Kleber had begun to form lines round Alexandria. Theſe Menou is completing and improving by redoubts and batteries. When finiſhed, the French think that the fortifications will be able to reſiſt any force that can be brought againſt them. Several of the Beys have joined the French. The Grand Vizier is ſtill encamped near Jaffa. It is reported that Ghezzar Pacha is dead. It ſeems to be at length determined that government is to employ the force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie againſt the French in Egypt.

RUSSIA.

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The Emperor of Ruſſia has not only laid an embargo on near 300 Britiſh ſhips in the ports of Peterſburg, Riga, Revel, and Cronſtadt, but has taken out their ſeamen, diſperſed them into the interior of his country, and impriſoned their commanders; beſides ſequeſtrating Britiſh property on ſhore, placing ſeals on all warehouſes where Engliſh goods were depoſited, and obliging the owners to enter into recognizances, to take inventories of their effects, and report the ſame to the government.

The emperor, in excuſe for this proceeding, has ſent an official note to all the foreign miniſters at Peterſburgh, of which the following is the ſubſtance: "That on mounting his throne he found his ſtates involved in a war, provoked by a great nation, which had fallen into diſſolution; that, conceiving the coalition a mere meaſure of preſervation, he was induced to join it; that he did not at that time think it neceſſary to adopt the ſyſtem of an armed neutrality on ſea, for the protection of commerce; not doubting but that the ſincerity of his allies, and their reciprocal intereſts, would be ſufficient to ſecure the flag of the Northern powers from inſult. But that being diſappointed in his expectation by the perfidious enterpriſes of a great power, which had fought to enchain the liberty of the ſeas, by capturing Daniſh convoys, the independence of the maritime powers of the North appeared to him to be openly menaced. He conſequently conſiders it a meaſure of neceſſity to have recourſe to an armed neutrality, the ſucceſs of which was acknowledged in the time of the American war."

Letters from Peterſburg of November 21 ſtate, that, in conſequence of two of our ſhips in Narva Bay having reſiſted the embargo and ſailed away, his majeſty has ordered all the remaining Britiſh ſhips in the harbour to be burnt; what may be the effect of ſuch an order, it is impoſſible to determine. He has alſo ſent a note to all the foreign miniſters at Peterſburg reſpecting the capture of Malta. He aſſerts that the Engliſh took the iſland contrary to expreſs contract for the king of Great Britain, notwithſtanding the repreſentation of his miniſter, and the miniſters of his Sicilian Majeſty. He declares, "that he ſees with great diſpleaſure this breach of good faith," and he reſolves that the embargo on Engliſh ſhips ſhall not be taken off till the convention of 1798 is fulfilled.

The king of Sweden is going to Peterſburg to have a perſonal conference with the emperor.

AMERICA.

American papers to the 25th of October have been received. The election of Preſident had been poſtponed to the 13th of November; and it was generally believed that Mr. Jefferſon would have the majority of votes in his favour. The inſurrection of the Negroes in Virginia and North-Carolina had been entirely ſuppreſſed.

EAST INDIES.

Recent communications from the Preſidency of Bombay, received overland, ſtate, that the Jeypoor Rajah ſtill maintained a very hoſtile poſition. He had entered the province of Aghmere with a numerous army, carrying the black flag, and an immenſe train of artillery. In the month of April laſt, his Highneſs the Peſhwa ordered the principal part of his army to ſtop the progreſs of the Rajah, and give him battle, aſſiſted at the ſame time with ſeveral battalions, under the command of Major Palman, who was directed to cooperate with the Mahratta army. The action took place at day-break, on the 14th of April, upon the plains, a little diſtance from Jeypoor, which ended in a very complete and decided victory on the part of the Mahrattas. The Rajah was preſſed ſo cloſely in his retreat, that all his artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors, together with the principal part of his baggage and camp-equipage. Great rejoicings have taken place at Poonah in conſequence of this victory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal parliamentary buſineſs ſince our laſt number has been as follows: In the Houſe of Commons, on November the 19th, Mr. Abbot moved for leave to bring in a Bill to aſcertain the Population of Great Britain. If this knowledge was at all times highly neceſſary, as well as uſeful, it was more particularly eſſential at a time when extraordinary meaſures were requiſite to ſupply the people with food. Without having an accurate idea of the number of individuals for whom proviſion was to be made, it was impoſſible properly to proportion theſe meaſures to the preſſing demand. The plan that appeared moſt expedient was to draw up a ſeries of queſtions to the Clergy, who, from their intimate connection with the circumſtances of the country, were the beſt qualified to give the moſt accurate information. In order ſtill farther to inſure certainty, it would perhaps be proper to have recourſe to the regiſters of births and marriages, which were eaſily acceſſible. From theſe ſources of information, digeſted with judgment, a valuable body of knowledge might be prepared, applicable not merely to the preſent age, or to circumſtances of temporary embarraſſment, but which might ſerve as a ground of caution, and a foundation of opinion to our poſterity. On theſe grounds the honourable gentleman ſupported

ſupported his motion; and after Mr. Wilberforce had ſpoken a few words in ſupport of it, leave was unanimouſly given to bring in the Bill. The next day Mr. Abbot brought in a Bill to aſcertain the Population of Great Britain, which was then read a firſt time.

Mr. Sheridan, on the 20th of November, made his promiſed motion, and after animadverting warmly on the conduct of Miniſters, and ſtating that the Conſtitution had never been ſo much infringed as by them; he adverted to the failure of the expedition to Holland, and to what he termed a ſcandalous expedition to Ferrol, and the ſtill more ſcandalous one to Cadiz, which loudly demanded a national inquiry. After all theſe repeated failures, which Mr. Pitt would have highly cenſured, had they happened during any other adminiſtration but his own; it was incumbent on Miniſters to prove to the people they had been ſincere in their overtures for peace, which was the more to be doubted, as they themſelves had allowed that the general voice was for peace, yet had *congratulated the people on the failure of the Negotiation*; he ſaid that they did not diſcharge their duty to the country, if they ſecretly inſtigated the Emperor to continue the war, notwithſtanding their ſeeming wiſh for the reſtoration of general tranquillity. He then concluded by moving, that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the articles of the Auſtrian officer, ſigned at Paris, reſpecting the Preliminaries of Peace between his Imperial Majeſty and the Government of France, as referred to in the correſpondence of Mr. Otto. This he followed by a long ſtring of reſolutions reſpecting the Negotiation between Auſtria and France, and the official documents relating to the Convention between Sir Sydney Smith and General Kleber in Egypt.

The queſtion on the firſt motion being put, Mr. Pitt expreſſed himſelf not a little ſurpriſed to find Mr. Sheridan on that night ſo inconſiſtent with himſelf, and ſo much at variance with the ſentiments he expreſſed at the opening of the ſeſſion, when he ſtated his determination not to ſanction any meaſure by the introduction of which, the grand object for which parliament was aſſembled, might, in the ſmalleſt degree, be incommoded; but, as that honourable gentleman had thought fit to be ſo inconſiſtent, and to move for papers, the irrelevancy and the inutility of which were ſo ſelf evident, it was his reſolution to give him a conſiſtency he did not deſerve, without taking any credit to himſelf for the obligation, as he was convinced, before he ſat dow*, that he would perſuade him and the Houſe of the truth of the poſition, that the papers were *irrelevant* and *uſeleſs*. In two ways only could the object of theſe papers apply: either that Egypt was the cauſe of the war, or that Auſtria was not worthy of faith. As to the firſt, he believed that point was argued ſufficiently well on a former night to refute that aſſertion; and as to the latter, he had it in his power flatly to deny the charge. Ever ſince the acceſſion of the Chief Conſul to power, the Court of Vienna had manifeſted one uniform principle not to treat with France but in conjunction with this country; that they did to the very hour of the battle of Marengo, that battle which, by one of thoſe viciſſitudes ever attendant upon war, placed a proud conqueror in poſſeſſion of a ſplendid victory. Yet that battle, that victory, never changed the ſentiments of that court; and ſuch was his idea of the ſtrength and the reſources of our auguſt ally, that, were he called in to give advice to him, he would preſs him to continue the war, notwithſtanding that battle; and he would, from the cordial and ſolemn dictates of his heart, affirm to him, that nothing ſhort of a bold and decided oppoſition in arms could ſave his country. But it ſo happened, that the magnanimous and determined honour of his Majeſty the Emperor wanted no ſuch impulſe, for that very day his ſentiments had been received to that effect, under date of the 4th of November, wherein his Majeſty decidedly declared, he will enter into no negotiation but in conjunction with the King of Great Britain. Mr. Pitt proceeded then to ſhew that this he hoped would ſatisfy the Houſe on the only remaining object which could poſſibly induce the honourable gentleman to move for thoſe papers, viz. the want of faith in the Court of Vienna, which was directly contradicted by the diſpatches of that day, and therefore ſufficient to perſuade the Houſe to reject the motion.

Mr. Hobhouſe defended Mr. Sheridan from the accuſation of inconſiſtency, contending that any other mode of procedure on his part would be inconſiſtent in the extreme. He entered into arguments to prove that rejecting the motion was putting a blind confidence in miniſters, and concluded with giving his aſſent to it.

Lord Hawkeſbury, Mr. Johnſtone, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Brown, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dundas, were among the other ſpeakers. The queſtion was then put on the motion; and it being negatived, Mr. Sheridan withdrew the remainder.

Mr. Roſe, on the 21ſt of November, moved the Committee on a bill for regulating the proceſs of making malt from damaged barley, and it was committed accordingly.

Mr. W. Dundas brought up the report of the Committee on the petition from the Lord Provoſt and the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, praying parliamentary aid to enable

ble them to ſupport their poor. Mr. Dundas ſaid that the preſent ſcarcity prevailed to ſuch an extent in that city, that no leſs than 4000 families, not hitherto ranked amongſt the common poor of it, were ſo reduced as to be under the neceſſity of looking for additional aid, in order to ſupport them during the winter. His object, therefore, was to move for leave to bring in a Bill to empower his Majeſty to advance the ſum of 10,000l. by way of loan, for that purpoſe, the ſame to be paid off by means of a ceſs to be levied on the inhabitants at large of that city.

Upon his making the motion, Mr. Tierney ſaid, that he hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would not preſs a Bill of that kind forward, till opportunity was afforded the Houſe of inquiring into the real ſtate of the poor of Edinburgh.

Mr. Dundas did not reply, and his motion was agreed to.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Supply, and came to the following reſolutions, viz.

That there be granted to his Majeſty for the ordinaries of the Navy, for three months from the 1ſt of January till the 1ſt of April 1801, 205,000l.

For the extraordinaries for the like period, 200,000l.

For tranſport ſervice, priſoners of war, &c. 475,000l.

For the accommodation of ſick priſoners, 35,000l.

The Secretary at War, obſerving that it was not to be underſtood that the eſtimates of the whole year ſhould be calculated from the proportion of the firſt three months, which would certainly be greater in proportion than the eſtimates for the remaining nine months, moved that 58,528 men, including 4797 invalids, officers, and non-commiſſioned officers, be granted to his Majeſty for the ſervice of three months from the 25th of December 1800 to the 21ſt of March 1801, both included.

The Secretary at War then moved the following reſolutions, viz.

That there be granted to his Majeſty, for the neceſſary charges of the ſaid forces, in guards and garriſons, the ſum of 562,055l.

For the charges of thoſe in the Plantations, Mediterranean, Portugal, and New South Wales, 51,486l.

For the militia, miners, and fencibles, 374,350l.

For increaſed rates of ſubſiſtence to innkeepers, and in lieu of ſmall beer, 110,000l.

For the raiſing recruits, providing forage, &c. for cavalry, 127,500l.

For volunteers, cavalry and infantry, 145,000l.

For the department of barrack-maſter general, 171,200l.

For foreign corps, 120,000l.

For ordnance for the land ſervice, 457,000l.

Miſcellaneous.

Mr. Pitt then moved the following, viz.

For foreign and other ſecret ſervice, 35,000l.

For the ſuffering clergy and laity of France, 60,000l.

For convicts at home, 8000l.

All of which, after a few words from Mr. Jones, relative to the emigrants, which were anſwered by Mr. Wyndham, were agreed to.

On the 26th of November the reſolutions of the corn committee being agreed to, the Houſe was reſumed, when the report was brought up. The motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty was then read, when Mr. Bird ſtated, that, though he perfectly agreed in the propriety of the ſteps the committee had hitherto taken, he could have wiſhed them to have proceeded further. He did not believe the country at large would be ſatisfied with the complexion and limited proviſions now before the Houſe. It was abſolutely neceſſary that the evil ſhould be probed to the bottom; that ſomething ſhould be done, and that ſpeedily, to ſatisfy the feelings of the country.

Mr. Pitt, in a very long and animated reply, obſerved, that it appeared to him highly dangerous to ſanction the idea, that Parliament in any ſhape ſtopped ſhort in their endeavours to relieve the embarraſsment of the country; the partizans of jacobiniſm were always eager to avail themſelves of every opportunity to take advantage of partial diſtreſs, to diſſeminate their miſchievous tenets. It ſhould be conſidered that the preſent report did not terminate the labours of the committee. They had only availed themſelves of two remedies, which appeared to them moſt efficient in the preſent exigency, viz. to increaſe by every means the ſupply, and to leſſen by every poſſible means the conſumption. This, in the reſult, would be found uniformly more beneficial than having reſort to chimerical experiments. To meet the evil fairly, was certainly a ſtep of ſounder policy, than to have recourſe to meaſures for producing a partial, a temporary, an *artificial cheapneſs*. The conſequences of an *artificial cheapneſs* would be more fatal than an *artificial dearneſs*, as it would tend to render people careleſs and remiſs in their endeavours to leſſen the evil by reducing the conſumption.

Mr. Grey highly approved of the proceedings of the corn-committee, and deprecated all legiſlative interference with the laws of commerce. As to the ſpirit of jacobiniſm, which was ſtated to have availed itſelf ſo eagerly of the preſent ſcarcity, to induce anarchy and diſorder, he

he had ſeen no ſymptoms of it. On the contrary, he could with truth affirm, that never was a period in which the loyalty of the people ſhone more conſpicuouſly under a load of ſevere ſufferings.

Mr. Wilberforce ſtrongly deprecated all attempts to interfere with the long accuſtomed principles of commerce. The ruinous effects of the law of the *maximum* had been ſeverely felt by the people of a neighbouring country.—Mr. Sheridan, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Tierney, were among the other ſpeakers on this occaſion. The motion for the addreſs was then put and carried.

On the 27th of November, Mr. Tierney, according to notice, moved, 'That the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee on the State of the Nation.'

The miniſters could not ſay they had been haraſſed with motions like the preſent, as nothing of the kind had been brought forward ſince the year 1796. They had now had a fair trial of eight years with reſpect to their ability for conducting the war. The preſent miniſtry, whom he ſhould deſcribe in terms which had been recently employed, as "a ſtrange, uncouth, and unnatural union," were joined indeed "in one common purpoſe." The object for which they were united was to overthrow the French Republic. He was now to inquire what had been their conduct in ſtriving towards the attainment of their object, and particularly with reſpect to the military operations which they had planned and arranged. The conduct of the war had chiefly devolved on a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas), who had lately made the expedition to Holland a matter of triumph in that Houſe. That gentleman had lately pledged himſelf to prove that the preſent was a *moſt ſucceſsful war!* and he pledged himſelf to prove this, not generally, but day by day, and year by year. The beſt way, in his opinion, to admeaſure failure or ſucceſs, was to compare our preſent ſituation internally and externally with that in which we ſtood at the commencement of the war. But we muſt diſtinguiſh, in this caſe, what we had taken from our foes, and from our former friends. The ſurrender of the Dutch colonies could not furniſh any ground for military triumph, or, if it did, the argument would come to this, that the French had taken more from them in Europe, than we had taken elſewhere. From Spain we had taken the iſlands of Minorca and Trinidad. He muſt alſo diſtinguiſh between our navy and our armies. The former had diſplayed a degree of valour, ſkill and enterpriſe, ſuch as muſt be grateful to the heart of every Engliſhman. It was not, however, of the army, but of the miſdirection which marred all their efforts, that he ſtood forward to complain. The expence of the Seven Years' War was 111 millions, that of the preſent was 200 millions. We then employed but 76,000 men; at preſent we had 139,000, excluſive of thoſe in Ireland, India, and the black corps in the Weſt Indies. Mr. Tierney then proceeded to notice our ſituation with reſpect to the Northern Powers, ſome of whom the war-miniſter had attempted to bully, but with whom we were now reduced to a ſtate of abſolute humiliation. He remarked on our late negociation with the court of Copenhagen, from which our ambaſſador, though backed by a fleet, could only obtain a poſtponement of the queſtion at iſſue. With reſpect to Ruſſia, he had purpoſed on coming down to the houſe to argue as if it was a neutral power; but he now learnt that it was in a ſtate of actual hoſtility! It appeared by the Hamburgh mail 70 of our ſhips had been ſeized in the port of Riga, and that accounts of ſimilar ſeizures were to be expected. Such was the reſult of the conduct of men, who, in trying to curb France, had extended her territory; who had inſulted the Northern powers, and had now borne a moſt flagrant inſult from one of them for upwards of 9 months; who, in the commencement of this very year, had peremptorily refuſed to negociate, and who were now paying Auſtria to be admitted into a joint negociation with "a Corſican Uſurper, the child and champion of Jacobiniſm!" Such was their vigour, and ſuch was the effect of their councils. He then proceeded to a view of our internal ſituation, in which he dwelt at ſome length, not only on the ſufferings of the poor, but on the abridgement of comforts experienced by the middling claſſes. He moved, therefore, "that the houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſtate of the nation." Mr. Pitt combated the arguments of Mr. Tierney. As far as the motion involved the queſtion of peace and war, he could ſee no reaſon for entertaining the diſcuſſion, as no new grounds had been ſtated, nor any new circumſtances occurred, to affect the former diſcuſſions of the houſe on this point. Mr. Pitt then went through the whole of Mr. Tierney's financial ſtatements, which he endeavoured to prove fallacious; and concluded by giving his decided negative to the motion, as a meaſure ſolely calculated to encourage the hopes of the enemy, to diſſeminate groundleſs alarms, and to excite a ſpirit of fear and deſpondency, which could only tend to paralize the energies of the country.—The reſt of the ſpeakers were Mr. Thornton, Mr. Grey, Mr. Canning, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Dundas, and Sir Francis Burdett. When the houſe divided on the queſtion, there appeared for the motion 37, againſt it 157.

On the 4th of December Mr. Jones, in

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conformity to a notice he had given, ſubmitted to the houſe his ſentiments on the conduct of adminiſtration, and the conſequences that might attend their criminal career. It was apparent in the ſpeech from the throne on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, that they were determined to proſecute the war in ſpite of every remonſtrance. They tell the country that its reſources are not yet exhauſted, that it is yet efficient for a future ſtruggle; but this they infer not from the real ſtate of things, but from their own reſources and incomes, which are not leſſened, but augmented by the general diſtreſs. This ſtate of the country he would undertake, he ſaid, to prove; and then proceeded: he firſt expreſſed his diſapprobation of the ſalaries of placemen, one of whoſe ſalaries, without being perſonal, appeared not leſs than 17,000l. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had ſaid, that war does not produce a material ſcarcity. He denied that poſition, and inſiſted that it did, by the vaſt quantity of paper introduced into circulation, ſo vaſt, that not leſs than ſeventy clerks were employed in the Bank of England to check the notes for detecting forgeries; and this currency, he ſaid, well nigh tripled the price of things. The ſpecie was ſent to Holland, Pruſſia, Vienna, &c. and we were now paying a ſum of 600,000l. a year for foreign corps, which he conſidered as an Emigrant job. By ſuch means England was impoveriſhed, and made the pack-horſe of Europe. The purport of his motion was, "That Miniſters ſhould be diſmiſſed from their ſtations on the ground of incapacity." After a few words from Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Robſon the houſe divided, for the motion 13—againſt it 66.

On the 8th of December, in a committee of ſupply, Mr. Long moved, that 126,643l. be granted to cover the intereſt of exchequer bills, which was agreed to,

The herring importation bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The bill to grant certain bounties on the importation of the different kinds of grain was read a third time, and ordered to be taken up to the Lords for their concurrence,

On the 11th of December the Attorney General ſaid, the Act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act would expire on the 1ſt of February; and between the 22d of January, the day on which the united parliament was to meet, and the 1ſt day of February, there were only ten days, a time far too ſhort for any diſcuſſion relative to the propriety and expediency of the meaſure. He did not, however, propoſe or wiſh that the bill ſhould be now continued for any conſiderable length of time, but only ſo far that the further renewal of it might ſtill become a matter for the conſideration in the next ſeſſion. He thought it wholly unneceſſary to give any reaſons for the meaſure, ſince they muſt be preſent to the mind of every member of that houſe, but concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill further to continue the act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus.—The other ſpeakers were Mr. Martin, Mr. Sheridan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Baker, and Sir F. Burdett. On a diviſion there appeared for the motion, ayes 51, noes 13.

On the next day the Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing in force the Alien Act. Mr. Bragge obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and enlarge the powers of the Land-tax redemption bill.

December the 15th the order of the day being read for the third reading of the Parochial Relief Bill, Mr. Ryder moved a clauſe, enabling the pariſh to appoint from two to four ſubſtantial houſekeepers to aſſiſt the overſeers in making a rate, for the purchaſe of proviſions for the relief of the poor; the clauſe was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and paſſed. On the ſame day Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the committee of ſupply for granting 50,000l. to his Majeſty, to be applied for laying in ſtores of herrings, for the convenience and uſe of different parts of the kingdom.

With reſpect to this latter plan, we think it neceſſary to add a few words. We have maturely conſidered it, and we cannot but think it a moſt wretched expedient.—Herrings are rather matter of *ſauce* than of *ſubſiſtence*. They may ſerve to make other food reliſh; but alas, the poor at preſent are not in want of ſauce, but of the common neceſſaries of life, in want of ſolid aliment. Beſides this, we are apprehenſive that the whole of this plan will end in A JOB. We underſtand that officers are to be ſent to Scotland, and the out-ports, at high ſalaries, to tranſact the buſineſs, which, ſhould it even anſwer in ſome meaſure the purpoſe, will be attended with an enormous expence. A plainer and ſimpler meaſure lies directly before the legiſlature, and we have already mentioned it. If they will only prohibit for a limited period the conſumption of grain by horſes, every deficiency will be amply ſupplied, and the quartern loaf will fall at once to its uſual ſtandard.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.)

APPLETON, H. and J. Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchants. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick place)
Alder, T. Queen's-ſquare, Alderſgate-ſtreet, coal-merchant. (Scarle, Temple)
Appleby, W. D. Oxford, grocer. (Eyre, Spital-ſquare)
Ayton, J. Charing-croſs, Staffordſhire warehouſeman. (Pewtriſs, Gray's-inn)
Armiſtead, R. H. Bradford, grocer. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Clerkenwell)
Bebbington, J. City-road, Umbrella-maker. (Swann, Blackwell-hall-court)
Bonney, J. A Percy-ſtreet, ſcrivener. (Brook-bank, New Bridge-ſtreet)
Bratt, C. Warrington, linen-draper. (Foulher, Hart-ſtreet)
Brafbridge, J. Fleetſtreet, ſilverſmith. (Sandys and Norton, Crane-court)
Bulman, S. Newcaſtle, corn-merchant. (Brumond, Newcaſtle)
Bottomley, T. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
Cochet, T Peckham, baker. (Jees, Whitefriars)
Cook, J. Royal Oak-yard, tanner. (Pike, Gray's-inn)
Davies, P. Blackfriars-road, hatter. (Twynam, Inner Temple)
Fletcher, G. Thornhaughton-ſtreet, plaſterer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-ſquare)
Fower, W. Heywood, innkeeper. (Johnſon, Manchetter)
Grayſon, W. White-lion-ſtreet, baker. (Hexſon, Martlet-court)
Green, J. Holborn, nail-ironmonger. (Egerton, Gray's-inn)
Harriſon, T. and J. B. Pritchard, Liverpool, potfellers. (S. Wilſon, Temple)
Hall, C. Brick-lane, Whitechapel, ribbon-weaver. (Willet and Anneſley, Finſbury-ſquare)
Heath, F. Bath, ironmonger. (Lleaſdale and Alexander, New-inn)
Jacob, J. Eye, brewer. (Wood, Bartholomew-hoſpital)
Irlam, J. Shap, innkeeper. (Clennell, Staples-inn)
Jacob, H. and J. Milford, ſhip-builders. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn)
Jones, S. jun. Minchinghampton. (Newman, Stroud)
Kedd, L. Old-ſtreet, merchant. (Nichols and Nettleſhip, Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide)
Levy, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Willett and Anneſley, Finſbury-ſquare)
Lowndes, H. Lambeth, bookſeller. (Pullens, Fore-ſtreet)
Long, W. Pontefract, linen-draper. (Sykes, New-inn)
Lane, E. Mathorn, dealer. (Edmonds, Lincoln's-inn)
Lunn, J. Bedale, ſhopkeeper. (Dyneley, Bell, and Dyneley, Gray's-inn)
Lucas, C. and C. Betke, Pancras-lane, merchants. (Wadeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtinfriars)
Metcalf, F. Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, cabinet-maker. (Scott, Warwick-court, Holborn)
Millard, R. St. James's, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Welch and Lee, Alderſgate-ſtreet)
Marth, W. Rocheſter, victualler. (Trickey, Queen Anne-ſtreet)
Maſon, W. jun. Richmond, York, grocer. (Croſsfield and Moore, Salisbury-ſtreet)
Needham, B. Doncaſter, ſacking-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Newman, P. Melkſham, clothier. (Lewis and James, Gray's-inn)
Panton, T. Weſt Smithfield, woollen-draper. (Johnſon, Ely-place)
Page, W. Ware, maltſter. (Taylor, Old-ſtreet-road)
Parry, T. Birmingham, haberdaſher. (Field, Friday ſtreet)
Rice, C. Claines, wool-dealer. (Parker, Worceſter)
Richards, J. Goſport, baker. (Sandys and Horton, Crane-court).
Rawlinſon, W. St. John-ſtreet, Staffordſhire-wareman. (Morgan, Bedford-row)
Rothery, J. Chriſtopher's-alley, cabinet-maker. (Wild, Warwick-ſquare)
Stocken, O. F. jun. Parſon's Green, coal-merchant. (Richardſon, Bury-ſtreet)
Smart, W. Birmingham, currier. (Wortham and Stephenſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Smith, J. T. Hackney-road, coal-merchant. (Netherſole, Eſſex-ſtreet)
Smith, J. Offett, woolſtapler. (Scholefield, Horbury)
Smith, J. Haſlingdon, corn-dealer. (Wordſworth, Staples-inn)
Stone, J. S. James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, oilman. (Gregg, James-ſtreet)
Scott, J. Stratford, lime-burner. (Higden and Sym, Curriers-hall)
Stears, S. Leeds, linen-draper. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New-inn)
Stewart, W. Doncaſter, hawker. (Willis, Warnford-court)
Thornborrow, H. Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Croſs, Bolton-le-moors)
Wilſon, T. Cheſhunt, maltſter. (Huſſal and Saliers, Swithin's-lane)
Wallis, J. Birmingham, carrier. (Parker, Birmingham)
Walker, G. Saffron-hill, carpenter. (Smith, Furnival's-inn)
Williams, T. jun. Roberts-bridge, iron-worker. (Manley and Lowes, Temple)
Warkiſs, W. Raven-row, carpenter. (Harman, Mine office-court)
Waldo, J. J. Frances, and J. J. Waldo, Birmingham, merchants. (Alexander, Bedford-row)
Young, G. and G. Glennie, Budge-row, merchants. (Gatty, Angel-court)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bainbridge, W. Gerard-ſtreet, carver and gilder, January 26
Ballantine, W. St. Martin's-le-grand, goldſmith, December 20
Battier, J. R. and J. J. Zornin, Devonſhire-ſquare, merchants, December 8
Berry, J. Netherthongue, clothier, January 5
Barry, N. Deanhouſe, clothier, January 2
Barry, G. Deanhouſe, clothier, January 3
Banniſter, J Armley, clothier, January 8
Bone, N. Strand, baker, January 20
Bradbury, S. Baſinghall-ſtreet, broker, Feb. 3
Bennett, T. and W. Groſe, Wapping, braziers, January 10
Cooper, J. Epſom, brewer, January 3
Collis, F. Blackman-ſtreet, taylor, January 10
Collier, J. Mark-lane, oilman, January 6
Darus, W. Baneſide, lighterman, December 20
Dixon, J. Exeter, grocer, December 16
Freethy, J. Strand, jeweller, January 3
Ford, E. Ipſwich, ſchoolmaſter, December 31
Foſter, J. Bartlet's-buildings, goldſmith, Jan. 3
Fox, J Hampſtead, vintner, January 24
Henderſon, R. Sun-ſtreet, draper, January 3
Hanſon, B. and E. Aſling, Charterhouſe-ſquare, merchants, January 10
Iliff, W. T. Nottingham, ſurgeon, December 17
Jackſon, T. Kingſton, York, baker, December 22
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper, Dec. 30
Lowe, J. Cheſter, breeches-maker, Dec. 29
Moody, S. Lyndhurſt, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 15
Maſterman, T. H. Bucklerſbury, warehouſeman, December 27
Morrice, A. Shad Thames, brewer, December 16
Martindale, J. St. James's-ſtreet, wine merchant, January 6
Maillard, J. J. Lime-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 6
M'Clelland, W. and A. Liverpool, linen-drapers, January 5
Mellor, M. Manchester, ſhopkeeper, January 8
Preſton, R. Liverpool, merchant, December 16
Povey, W. Solihull, maltſter, December 19
Phelps, J. Hazlebury-Plucknet, ſailcloth maker, December 20
Parr, J. O. London, Inſurance-broker, Jan. 17
Page, J. Thaives-inn, warehouſeman, Jan. 6
Peacock, T. Birmingham, factor, January 7
Platt, J. jun. and H. B. Platt, Wigan, linen-manufacturer, January 6

Pierce,

Pierce, J. Bread-ſtreet, warehouſeman, Jan. 31
Piercy, J. and A. Edwards, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, haberdaſhers, February 3
Robins, J. Exeter, haberdaſher, December 18
Roberts, J. Holborn, vintner, December 16
Rowland, E. and J. Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 15
Rowland, T. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer, December 23
Reah, T. Henknowle, jobber in cattle, Dec. 30
Rogers, J. and W. James, Briſtol, merchants, January 10
Swain, C. Moorfields, upholſterer, December 16
Spencer, T. Kingſton, brewer, December 31
Smith, W. Roſemary-lane, cheeſemonger, Jan. 27
Stevens, G. Eton, innkeeper, January 10
Siles, J. and C. London, merchants, January 6
Thomas, W. and J. Stokes, Dartmouth, merchants, December 17
Thomas, H. Neath, ſcrivener, December 31
Thompſon, S. Greenwich, coal-merchant, Jan. 6
Timberlake, R. North Audley-ſtreet, butcher, January 17
Viel, J. and M. Bathwick, cabinet-makers, Mar. 2
Vaughan, J. Bury St. Edmonds, ſadler, Dec. 23
Vaughan, B. Ruſh-hill, calico-printer, January 20
Wheeler, R. Fleet-ſtreet, upholder, December 16
Waſtell, J. ſenior and junior, Wood-ſtreet, Spital-fields, weavers, December 18
Woodman, R. Fareham, brick-maker, January 5
Wilſon, C. Sunderland, baker, January 7
Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant, January 13

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] J. Addiſon, eſq. of Highgate, to Miſs Doukes, of Walworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. W. Hughes, of Clapham, to Mrs. Daviſon, of Silſoe, Bedfordſhire.

At Chelſea, William Gauntlett, eſq. of Wincheſter, to Miſs Sherwill, of Sloane-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. C. Francis, of Southwark, to Miſs Larkin, of Newenden, near Hawkhurſt, Kent.

Capt. K. Smith, of Epſom, ſon of R. C. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Hodges, youngeſt daughter of James Hodges, eſq. late of the Madras Civil Eſtabliſhment.

M. Higgins, eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Baillie, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Baillie, eſq. of Ealing Grove.

At Mary-le-bone Church, W. M'Gillevray, eſq. of Montreal, to Miſs Macdonald, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Mr. William Peters, of Bermondſey, to Miſs Bayley, of the Strand.

J. Hair, eſq. of Somerſet Houſe, to Mrs. Wade, widow of G. Wade, eſq. of Bath.

R. Butler, jun. eſq. to Miſs P. French, daughter of A. French, eſq. of Camberwell.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. W. Perry, of the Strand, to Miſs Parker, daughter of W. Parker, eſq. of South Lambeth.

At Iſleworth, Mr. R. Culham, of Leeds, to Miſs A. Lott, of Whitton Farm.

T. Sheppard, eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Down, daughter of R. Down, eſq. banker, of Bartholomew-lane.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Perrin, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings, to Miſs Reddiſh, of St. James's-ſtreet.

E. Maitland, jun. eſq. of Clapham, to Miſs Ellis, grand-daughter of the late W. Fuller, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet.

Mr. G. Nelſon, of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Browne, of Stoke Newington.

Henry Barnes, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Mrs. Coyte, widow.

At St. James's Church, the Rev. T. B. Morris, to Miſs Jane Irwin.

Mr. N. Moggridge, of the Borough, to Miſs Downs, of the ſame place.

Mr. Robert Blaſſon, of Hatton-garden, to Miſs S. Watkins, of Greville-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Mr. Hopkins, of Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs Baker, of Fore-ſtreet.

At St. James's Church, Captain Temple Handy, of the Navy, to Miſs Warre, of Belmont Lodge, Herts.

At Lambeth Church, Chriſtopher Gill, eſq. of the iſland of Trinidad, to Miſs Bleukinſopp, of Reading.

At St. John's Church, Horſleydown, Mr. E. Dennis, wine-merchant of Tooley-ſtreet, to Miſs R. Meade, of Bankſide.

Mr. James Halfhide, of Merton Abbey, to Miſs Hitchins.

At St. Clement's, in the Strand, Samuel Skey, eſq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley, to Miſs Bicknell, eldeſt daughter of C. Bicknell, eſq of Norfolk-ſtreet.

Mr. Docker, of the Lord Mayor's Court office, to Miſs Griffiths, of Enfield.

At Hackney, Geo. William Newcome, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, to Miſs Trower, of Hackney.

James Brett, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Kingſton, of Stratford-place.

At Iſlington, L. Barnard, eſq. of Woodford Bridge, to Miſs Newſtead, of Iſlington.

Mr. Button, jun. of Paternoſter-row, to Miſs Hollier, daughter of R. Hollier, eſq. of Love-lane, Cheapſide.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, Martin Peakes, eſq. to Mrs. Anderſon.

Mr. P. W. Joggett, of Bridgewater-ſquare, to Miſs E. Rowed, of Chelſea.

Died.] At Kenſington, Mrs. Helm, wife of R. Helm, eſq.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Manley, wife of John Manley, eſq.

In Mount-row, Lambeth, Mr. John Hughes.

In Tower-ſtreet, Mr. John Hunt, wine-merchant.

At Clapham, Mrs. Caſtell, wife of J. Caſtell, eſq

In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, aged 86, Sir Edward Hulſe, bart.

At Hampſtead, T. Rundell, eſq. of Bath.

At Peckham, Mr. Thomas Harriſon, of Bucklerſbury, merchant.

At the Bank of England, Mr. J. Bateman; he was a ſenior clerk in the Bank

Stock

Stock Office: on the morning of his death he attended at his employment in his uſual ſtate of health, and was ſtanding near the fire, when he ſuddenly fell down and momentarily expired, without a groan, in the preſence of ſeveral perſons.

At Hackney, Mrs. Walker, wife of J. Walker, eſq.

In Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, T. Palmer, eſq.

At Streatham, aged 73, Mr. Roſs.

In Golden-ſquare, Miſs E. Abercromby, daughter of the late Sir Robert Abercromby, bart.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Miſs Frances Turing, youngeſt daughter of John Turing, eſq.

At Bromley, aged 90, Mrs. H. Blackall.

At Brompton, Mrs. Llandett, wife of Captain Llandett.

In Walbrook, Mr. J. Hill, wholeſale grocer.

In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Capt. John Hallam.

In Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, Mrs. Townſend, widow of General Townſend.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Maynard Dixon, hoſier.

In Bentinck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 27, the Hon. C. H. Boyle, youngeſt brother of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Lieut. Col. of the Regt. of Ancient Iriſh, now in Minorca.

In Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn, John Miller, eſq.

At Greenwich, aged 44, Capt. J. Lee, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Camel.

In Surrey-ſtreet, James Phyn, eſq.

At Poplar, aged 78, Mrs. Powſey, widow of the late John Powſey, eſq.

In Denmark-court, in the Strand, Mr. W. Stone; he formerly kept the City Coffee-houſe, in Cheapſide, and was well known for his activity in the affairs of the city.

In Great Marlborough-ſtreet, at a very advanced age, Mrs. M. Garnett, a maiden lady ſuppoſed to be one of the oldeſt inhabitants in the pariſh of St. James.

In Bearbinder-lane, Mr. John Pryce, drug-broker.

At Brompton, aged 73, Mrs. E. Bunyon.

At Walworth, Mrs. Bendy, widow of Richard Bendy, eſq.

In Groſvenor-court, Groſvenor Chapel, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Jones, mercer, of Bond-ſtreet.

In Surrey-ſtreet, Strand, Mr. Fane, merchant.

At Clapham, aged 28, W. Reed, eſq. jun.

In York-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, Mr. Beetham.

In New-ſtreet-ſquare, Mr. Beauchamp, printer.

At Walworth, Mrs. Reeks, wife of Mr. C. Reeks.

In Poland-ſtreet, Mrs. Cooke, wife of George Ann Cooke, eſq.

At Lambeth, aged 86, William Richardſon, eſq. many years in the ſervice of the South Sea Company.

In Piccadilly, Mr. Glover, upholſterer.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris; he was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1745, and was for many years curate of Willingham, Cambridgeſhire.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, after two days illneſs, the Rev. George Bytheſea, rector of Igtham, Kent.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, Mrs. Griffinhoofe, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Griffinhoofe.

In the Poultry, Mr. J. T. Darwin, many years a common councilman for the ward of Cheap.

In the Middle Temple, J. P. Heath, eſq. barriſter.

In Mark-lane, Mrs. Friſby, wife of Richard Friſby, eſq.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Joſeph Cookſon, eſq. he was a gentleman well known on the turf.

At his houſe, in Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, Mr. G. Head, an artiſt, who not long ſince returned from Rome. This gentleman, we believe, was never the regular pupil of any other artiſt. He originally ſtudied at the Royal Academy, where his productions were noticed by their late lamented preſident, Sir J. Reynolds; who, on Mr. Head's ſetting out to ſtudy his art on the continent, gave him letters to the houſe of Hope, at the Hague, &c. From theſe gentlemen Mr. Head received many civilities: they employed him to paint portraits of ſome of their families; to copy ſome of their valuable pictures, &c. and when he proſecuted his journey into Italy, gave him letters to ſeveral of their connections, who proved very ſerviceable to the young artiſt. He reſided many years in Rome; but on the breaking out of the troubles in that capital, he left it, and afterwards returned to his native country, with a large collection of copies from the moſt capital pictures in the Vatican, &c. with which he intended to have made an exhibition; and with that view purchaſed a large houſe in Duke-ſtreet, St. James's, and was juſt on the point of taking the houſe next door, to enlarge his room, &c. His death was attended with ſome circumſtances peculiarly diſtreſſing. About three weeks ſince, he one morning went out with the intention of calling upon Mr. J. Davenport, a gentleman (lately returned from making the grand tour), with whom he was particularly intimate. He found that Mr. Davenport had died a few hours before he called. He returned to his own houſe, much diſtreſſed for the loſs of his friend; and on his coming home, found that one of his daughters, a very accompliſhed girl, about 16 or 17 years of age, whom he had left in apparent health, had died ſuddenly, during

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his abſence. He was ſoon after taken ill himſelf, and after about three days confinement, expired.

[*Particulars relative to the late Mich. Dodſon, eſq. of Tooke's-court.*—Mr. Dodſon was the only ſon of the Rev. J. Dodſon, M.A. a Proteſtant diſſenting miniſter, ſettled at Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, and of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Mr. Foſter, attorney at law, of the ſame place, who was greatly reſpected for his integrity. Mr. Dodſon was born at Marlborough the 20th or 21ſt of September 1732, and educated partly under the care of his father, and partly at the grammar-ſchool of that town: but his great proficiency in biblical learning he chiefly owed to his own voluntary and ſubſequent application. Under the direction of his maternal uncle, Sir M. Foſter, one of the juſtices of the court of King's Bench, Mr. Dodſon was brought up to the profeſſion of the law. He was accordingly admitted of the Middle Temple, London, Auguſt 31, 1754, and practiſed many years, with conſiderable reputation as a ſpecial pleader. His natural modeſty and diffidence diſcouraged him from attending the courts, and therefore he did not proceed to be called to the bar till July 4, 1783. This meaſure contributed, and was intended to contribute, more to the diminution than to the increaſe of profeſſional buſineſs. He was appointed one of the commiſſioners of bankrupts in 1770, during the chancellorſhip of Lord Camden, and was continued in that ſituation till the time of his death. On December 31, 1778, Mr. Dodſon married Miſs E. Hawkes, his couſin-german, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Marlborough. Mr. Dodſon enjoyed a life of uninterrupted good health, and indeed little alteration was obſervable in his ſtrength or general habits, till nearly the laſt year of his life. So lately as about the latter end of the autumn of 1799, he intended to have taken a journey with the writer of this page to viſit a learned and excellent common friend in Suffolk; and promiſed himſelf great pleaſure from the excurſion. It was not till the month of October that he began more ſenſibly to feel the effect of diſeaſe; and, after a confinement to his room of about a fortnight, he died of a dropſy in his cheſt, at his houſe in Boſwell-court, Carey-ſtreet, London, on the 13th of November 1799, aged 67 years; and was buried in Bunhill-fields the 21ſt of the ſame month. Mr. Dodſon's legal knowledge and diſcrimination were deſervedly eſtimated by thoſe to whom he was known, and who had occaſion to confer with him upon queſtions of law. He was deliberate in forming his opinion, and diffident in delivering it, but always clear in the principles and reaſons on which it was founded. His general acquaintance with the laws, and veneration for the conſtitution of his country, evinced his extenſive acquaintance with the principles of juriſprudence, and his regard for the permanence of the liberties of Britain. In 1762, Mr. Juſtice Forſter publiſhed his book, entitled, "A Report of ſome proceedings on the commiſſion for the trial of the rebels in the year 1746, in the county of Surrey; and of other crown caſes; to which are added, Diſcourſes upon a few branches of the crown law." This work will be to him, ſaid Mr. Dodſon, "*monumentum ære perennius.*" The impreſſion being large, and a pirated edition being made in Ireland, a new edition was not ſoon wanted in England; but in 1776, Mr. Dodſon publiſhed a ſecond edition with ſome improvements, and with remarks in his preface on ſome objections made by Mr. Barrington in his "Obſervations on the more ancient ſtatutes." In 1792 he publiſhed a third edition, with an appendix, containing three new caſes, which the author had intended to inſert in the firſt edition, and had cauſed to be tranſcribed for that purpoſe. In 1795, Mr. Dodſon drew up a Life of his truly learned and venerable uncle, Sir M. Forſter, which is already printed, and will form a part of the ſixth volume of the new edition of the Biographia Britannica. But the public are in poſſeſſion of more ample documents of Mr. Dodſon's deep reſearch and critical judgment in biblical literature, than in legal diſquiſitions. He had very attentively and diſpaſſionately examined the evidences of revelation, and was firmly convinced of the truth of its pretenſions. He was zealous for the true and rational interpretation of its ſcriptures, becauſe he was ſtrongly perſuaded of the great influence ſuch interpretation would have on its reception in the world, and on the conſequent happineſs of mankind. About the latter end of the year 1783 was inſtituted a ſmall "Society for promoting the knowledge of the ſcriptures." Mr. Dodſon was a very early and a very valuable member of this ſociety. He communicated ſome papers of his own, and conducted, through the preſs, ſome of the moſt valuable contributions of others. His counſel, on any and every occaſion, was founded in judgment, and communicated with diſcretion, ſincerity, and kindneſs. His friendſhip was with reaſon very highly valued by thoſe who ſhared in it; for he was mild in his manners, even in his temper, warm in his affections, and ſteady in his attachments,—alike incapable of fluctuation from corroding ſuſpicion or foreign influence. To ſtrangers, and in mixed companies, he was ſhy and reſerved. It was ſaid by Eraſmus, of one of his contemporaries, *vir non exacti tantum, ſed ſeveri judicii:* and of another, *vere theologus, integritate vitæ conſpicuus.* Both theſe characters will deſervedly apply to Mr. Dodſon. He

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was not only a man of correct, but of critical judgment: a learned theologian, and a man as much diſtinguiſhed by his unſullied integrity, as by the ſimplicity of his manners. Under theſe circumſtances the tribute of friendſhip and of gratitude becomes a debt of honour and of juſtice. And he who, agreeably to the cuſtom of the ancients, does not ſacrifice to heroes till after ſun-ſet, equally repels all ſuſpicion of intereſt, and every petulant charge of deſigned exaggeration.]

[In our laſt we mentioned the death of *Admiral Allen*, a man who, although not lately called on to ſerve his country, was acknowledged to be a good officer, and a ſeamen whoſe convivial ſpirit endeared him to his friends: by one of whom the following character and anecdotes have been written. In the character of Admiral Allen there are traits which have occaſionally met the cenſures of *naval Jeſuits*, cenſures which may juſtly be deemed marks of a virtuous diſpoſition. This obſervation originates from ſome critical obſervations which were made by certain nautical cynics, who, during the late war, thought fit to arrogate to themſelves a right to decide on the actions of thoſe whoſe unſuſpecting natures laid them open to their illiberal criticiſms. Allen was always noted as a man of ſtrict honour, and a ſeaman of repute. In the war before the laſt he bore that character; and in the laſt war, when the folly of our miniſters had involved us in hoſtilities with almoſt all the naval powers of Europe, Allen's conduct was in every reſpect worthy of admiration. When captain of the Albion he cleared the weſtern coaſts of the numerous cruiſers that annoyed the Britiſh trade, and in the Egmont his conduct was truly brave, particularly in Adm. Keppel's engagement. The evidence he gave on the ſubſequent trial of that officer, was manly, ſpirited, honeſt, and diſintereſted, and although brought by the proſecutor, he was the firſt witneſs who ſet Admiral Keppel's conduct in a clear point of view, which all Admiral Palliſer's tools had endeavoured to injure. His evidence on this occaſion brings to mind an anecdote worthy of being recorded. While this court martial was aſſembled at Portſmouth, a man came one morning to Capt. Allen with a blank cover, incloſing a bank note of 1000l. The brave veteran, whoſe honour was alarmed, conſidered the money as a bribe to give evidence againſt his friend, and inſiſted on knowing from whom this extraordinary remittance came. The meſſenger however got away from him this time, but returning in a few days with another bank note to the ſame amount, Capt. Allen locked him in a room, took out a pair of piſtols, and by threats compelled the man to confeſs that the two notes came from a lady, who, knowing that he had ſome debts to diſcharge, took this method to relieve him. He ſoon after married the lady, who had a fortune that rendered him completely independent, and with whom he lived many years in great happineſs. When Lord Howe ſailed with the grand fleet to the relief of Gibraltar, Captain Allen commanded the Royal William, and in the action between the Engliſh and combined fleets, behaved with his uſual gallantry. Notwithſtanding which, and although he had ſerved 29 years as a poſt captain, he would have been omitted in the next promotion of admirals, if it had not been privately whiſpered that Allen was a man of independent fortune and principles, and poſſeſſed courage and reſolution to vindicate his honour. He was therefore included, and we think a few more ſuch ſpirited hints would teach the Firſt Lords of the Admiralty how to treat men who have been captains of men of war when they were in their cradles. Allen received his firſt flag in 1787, was promoted to be a vice-admiral in 1793, and admiral of the blue in 1795.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[**** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] Mr. Fenwick, of North Shields, to Miſs Jackſon, of Colpig Hill.

At Ponteland, Mr. W. Bell, of Preſtwick, to Miſs Charlton.—Mr. T. Dallentyre, to Miſs A. Lee, both of Newcaſtle.—Mr. W. Pollard, to Miſs Maxwell, late of Whitburn.—Mr. N. Twizell, of Whitby, near North Shields, to Miſs Barker, of Twizell.—Mr. Limack, to Miſs D. Wrangham, both of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. J. Beckett, to Miſs Webſter.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Jopling.—Mr. G. Wealands, formerly of Weſtoe.—Miſs Jackſon.—In his 80th year, Mr. T. Milburn.

At Sunderland, Mr. J Longbotham. Alſo Mrs. Mackintoſh.

At Durham, aged 91, Mrs. Penny.

At Claxton, near Gateſhead, Mr. S. Jobling.

At

At Kenton, in her 41ſt year, Mrs. Greenwell, widow of the late Mr. C. Greenwell, of Newcaſtle.

At Cloſe Houſe, R. Bewicke, eſq.

At Wolwick, near Chollerford, Capt. Tulip, formerly of the Northumberland Militia. Alſo at the advanced age of 100 years and 9 months, Mr. T. Dugan.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is in contemplation to confine the river Caldew within due bounds, in the ſpace between Hawkſdale Bridge and Dalſtone, where the water has for time immemorial been ſuffered to waſte many acres of very valuable land. It is alſo intended to render the acceſs to Carliſle, which is ſometimes extremely dangerous, and frequently impaſſable, more ſafe and commodious, by keeping the water within its original banks, and by making a public road along the ſide of the river, but without croſſing it. The biſhop, who is lord of the manor, with his accuſtomed benevolence and liberality, has given his ſanction to this undertaking, not only by granting leave to cut through his waſte land, in any way which may be thought moſt beneficial to the neighbouring proprietors and the public, but he has alſo voluntarily offered to contribute towards the expence of it. As the expence will be conſiderable, a ſubſcription has been ſet on foot to encourage a proper execution of this laudable work.

The greateſt rain which fell in Carliſle during the laſt month, was 3.5 inches—the greateſt height of the barometer was 30.28′, the leaſt ditto 28.86′.

A cabbage was lately cut in the garden of Mr. Curwen, near Workington, which weighed 45 pounds and a half.

An onion was lately taken up in Mr. Poſtlethwayte's garden, near Whitehaven, which was thirteen inches and a quarter in circumference, and weighed 12 ounces and a half! Several others meaſured from 11 to 12 inches in circumference.

Married.] Mr. R. Hardicker, to Miſs Bowneſs, late of Middleton Hall, near Kirby Lonſdale.—W. Rudd, eſq. of Biſhopwearmouth, to Miſs I. Kinſey, of Kirkby Stephen, in this county.—Mr. E. Holmes, to Miſs M. Williamſon, both of Thoreſby.—Mr. J. Turnbull, of Jedburgh, to Miſs D. Smith, of Walton Houſe, near Brampton.—Mr. J. Bowman, of Field-garth, to Miſs S. Brown, of Stockdale Wath.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Jackſon, to Miſs A. Nanſon.—Mr. T. Wilkin, of Shannon-gate, near Carliſle, to Miſs J. Robſon, of Orton.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Gaſkarth, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Gaſkarth, eſq. of Hutton Hall, in Penrith.—Mrs. Collins, wife of R. Collins, eſq. of Petterall Green. Capt. H. Watkins, of the ſecond battalion of the 15th regiment of foot.—After a few minutes illneſs, Mrs. R. Noble, widow.—Aged 19, Mr. T. Forſter.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Nicholſon, a quaker.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. W. Cragg, formerly maſter of the ſhip Seaton.—Mrs. C. Simpſon, late of Carliſle.—In her 66th year, Mr. E. Stephenſon, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Mattinſon, upwards of fifty years curate of Patterdale chapel.

At Kendal, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Yearty.—Aged 22, Mr. J. Weſt, ſurgeon in the 3d regiment of Dragoons.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Newby.

At Middleton Abbey, near Kirby Lonſdale, in the prime of life, Mrs. Knipe, wife of the Rev. Mr. Knipe.

At Hallſide, pariſh of Kirklinton, aged 88, Mr. W. Graham.

At Burgh under Stanmore, Mrs. Armſtrong.

At Bampton, the Rev. T. Kilner, vicar.

At Langridge Hall, in his 90th year, J. Barwis, eſq. a gentleman deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families of Cumberland.

At Little Orton, aged 71, Mrs. M. Hodgſon.

At Brampton, in his 45th year, Mr. R. Hodgſon.—Mrs. Robinſon, of Longburgh.

At Aſkrigg, near Kendal, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Cockermouth, J. Rudd, eſq. attorney.

At Penrith, Miſs H. Buchanan.

YORKSHIRE.

A bridge of caſt iron, the firſt ſeen in Hull, was lately put on board the ſhip Eliſon, Capt. Gatecliff, to be fixed acroſs a river near Kingſton in Jamaica. This expenſive work was entered at the cuſtom-houſe for 1060l. the freight of it is 100l. and the expence of its erection will be conſiderable:—a manufacturer from the Weſt Riding will neceſſarily go over for the purpoſe. Its weight is 87 tons: the ſtrongeſt horſe can only drag 2 tons, ſo that its conveyance by land would require 43 horſes and 43 carts. The ſpan or rainbow ſweep of the arch is 80 feet. The caſt-iron rails to guard the foot paſſengers will be placed at 6 inches diſtance, and of courſe amount to 320 in number. The pieces which cover the top of the bridge are 41, and are 2 feet broad. It is in imitation of the two bridges over Colebrook Dale and Sunderland river.

The following premiums were lately diſtributed by J. Hutton, eſq. of Marſk, near Richmond, amongſt his own tenants, for encouraging improvement in agriculture. To W. Wilkinſon, of Feldom, for the beſt crop of drilled turnips, not leſs than 4 acres, two guineas; to the ſame, for the beſt ſhearing tup, two guineas; to John Houſman, of Marſk, for the beſt crop of broadcaſt turnips, not leſs than 4 acres, a guinea and a half; to the ſame, for the beſt two-years old heifer, a guinea and a half; and to James Bank of Hollings, for the beſt two-years old bull, a guinea and a half.

The impending war with Ruſſia will probably

probably affect the commerce of Hull more than that of any other city or town in the iſland. London enjoys the whole or greater part of the Eaſt and Weſt India trades; the Baltic is a ſecondary object. To Liverpool, Glaſgow, and Briſtol, the commerce is principally with Ireland, Guinea, and Jamaica. To Hull the Baltic commerce is nine-tenths of the whole; even the Greenland, tranſport, and coaſting trades, though extenſive, are comparatively trivial in the ſcale.

According to a recent calculation, which is ſtated to be very accurate, the county of York contains 3,797,511 acres, and forms about a tenth part of South Britain.

A ſingle potatoe, ſet laſt ſpring in the garden of Mr. J. Hudſon, at Hornſea, has lately yielded the extraordinary produce of 36lbs. excellent in quality!

Married.] Mr. Wilkinſon, of Leeds, to Miſs Sharp, of Stone, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. R. Rook, of Leeds, to Miſs Dawſon, of Barnbow.—T. Warwick, M. D. of Rotherham, to Miſs M. Alred, niece to R. W. Moult, eſq. of Wickerſley.—Mr. J. Brookes, miniſter of the Methodiſt and New Itinerancy in Leeds, to Miſs Holt, of Wilmſlow, in Cheſhire.—T. Haworth, eſq, of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs Cartwright, of Sloane Street, Chelſea.—J. Liſter, eſq. of Ouſefleet-grange, to Miſs Spofforth, daughter of R. Spofforth, eſq. of Howden.—The Rev. Mr. Mitchelſon, of Acklome, to Miſs Metcalf of Dunnington.

At Gargrave, M. Wilſon, eſq. of London, to Mrs. R. Currer, of Kildwick Hall.—Mr. J. D. Dixon, of Leeds, merchant, to Miſs E. Dawſon, of Hall Foot, near Clitheroe, in Lancaſhire.—W. H. Durham, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent, a barriſter, to Miſs E. Theakſtone, of Doncaſter. Mr. J. Paſs, of Howden, ſurgeon, to Miſs Cooke, of Rawcliff.—J. Wade, eſq. of Rippon, to Miſs George, of Saliſbury-ſquare, London.—Mr. W. Judſon, of Bowthorp, near Selby, to Miſs E. Tenant, of Bolton Caſtle, in Wenſley Dale.—Mr. Ridley, of Richmond, to Miſs Wright, of Brooms, near Rippon.

(At Gretna Green), Mr. J. Benſon, jun. of York, to Miſs E. Reid, of Scarborough.

Mr. Watſon, to Miſs Tenant, both of Sheffield.

Mr. W. Purdon, to Miſs E. Wells.

The Rev. J. Benſon, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Telford, of York.

Mr. J. Bailey, of Collingham, to Miſs Ringroſe, of Swanland.

Mr. T. Southeran, of York, to Miſs E. Peers, of Chancery-lane, London.

Mr. J. Humble, of Middleton, to Miſs Johnſon, of Croſs Flats, near Leeds.

Died.] At Leeds, advanced in years, Mrs. Reynolds widow. In her 79th year, Mrs. M. Cookſon, daughter and only ſurviving deſcendant of the Rev. J. Cookſon, formerly vicar of this pariſh.—Mrs. Wetherall, widow, late of Lincoln.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. Randall.

At Hull, aged 82, Mrs. Shipton. Alſo Mr. W. Ritchie.

At York, Mr. J. Muſh.—Aged 74, Mrs. Agar, aged 73, J. Lobley, eſq. formerly of Cottinſley Bridge.—On the 24th of December, the Rev. N. Cappe; of this highly reſpectable character further particulars will appear in our next Number.

At Halifax, Mr. R. Benſon, of Newcaſtle.

At Sheffield, Mr. Sawcer, merchant.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Bennet.—Mr. J. Mappin, one of the wardens of the Aſſay-office.

Mrs. Burnley, of Great Gomerſall, near Leeds.

At Howden, aged 62, Mr. J. Drinkall.

Mr. W. Parker, of Broom Cloſe, near Boroughbridge.

Aged 77, Mr. W. Lindley, upwards of 50 years pariſh-clerk at Tickhill.

Mrs. Brook, wife of the Rev. J. Brook, of Holbeck, in Leeds pariſh.—Aged 89, Mr. J. Howard of Throne; and two days afterwards, aged 91, Mrs. M. Howard, his widow; they have been married 60 years.

Mr. J. Coupland, only ſon of Mr. Coupland, of Knareſborough, after a long and painful illneſs.

Mr. Smallpage, of Wakefield, attorney.

In his 79th year, Mr. H. Sagar, of Allerton, near Bradford.

At Bradford, after a long illneſs, Mr. Wadſworth, ſon of the late Rev. J. Wadſworth, of Holdſworth, near Halifax.

Aged 63, Mr. R. Lumb, of Barwick, in Elmet, near Leeds.

At Wilberfoſs, near Pocklington, in her 36th year, Mrs. Reef, wife of Capt. Reef, of the navy.

At Beverley, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Clarke, widow, formerly of Hull.—Alſo Mr. W. Maſon, pariſh-clerk of St. Mary's Church.—Mr. J. Havitt, maſter of the ſhip Pilgrim, bound from Naples to Hull.

Mrs. Croft, wife of Mr. Croft, merchant of Halifax.

Advanced in years, Mr. Brook, of Parſton Hall, near Leeds.

LANCASHIRE.

On the 10th of December, the town of Mancheſter was alarmed by one of the moſt dreadful fires, the extent of property conſidered, that ever happened in it. It firſt broke out in a warehouſe in Hodſon's-ſquare, which conſiſts of ten large and lofty warehouſes (no dwellings); and though every poſſible aſſiſtance was rendered, yet the fire continued to ſpread, and the impoſſibility of ſaving any of the warehouſes was evident. As there were goods in them to a very great amount, every effort was made to preſerve theſe, and

and with ſuch ſucceſs, that property to the value of 100,000l. was ſnatched from the flames. Providentially the night was calm, ſo that the fire was confined (except in the deſtruction of one warehouſe) to the incloſure of the ſquare. The loſs is ſtated at 15,000l. The principal part of the property was inſured.

In the public ſpirited and munificent town of Liverpool, 10,000l. have been ſubſcribed for purchaſing potatoes to be ſold to the poor at reduced prices, and 20,000l. for ſupplying the poor of that town with proviſions.

It is in contemplation to extend the benefits of that excellent inſtitution, the Houſe of Recovery, at Manchester, which is at preſent on too ſmall a ſcale, by an ADDITIONAL FEVER WARD, an anonymous ſubſcriber having made a donation of 200l. and a further offer to defray a conſiderable part of the additional expence.

It appears that upwards of 288 home-patients, chiefly labouring under fevers, are at this time on the books of the phyſicians of the infirmary at Manchester. The out-patients amount to at leaſt double that number; in general, theſe laſt are incapable of earning more than a ſmall portion for their ſubſiſtence; and although their wants may not be ſo urgent as thoſe of the former, yet, in general, to the preſſure of ſickneſs, extreme poverty is added; ſeveral of theſe miſerable ſufferers are compelled, from want of beds, to lie upon ſtraw or filthy hay ſpread on the damp floor of a cellar. The want of proper cloathing among the poor of Manchester is, indeed, univerſal.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. N. Shepherd, to Miſs Mancer.—Mr. J. Spencer, of Collyhurſt, to Miſs Fletcher, late of Manchester.—Mr. Wilcock, to Miſs Spencer.—Mr. Birch of Manchester, to Miſs Ratcliffe, of Stockport.—Mr. J. Atmond, to Miſs A. Bradſhaw, of Salford.

At the collegiate church, the Rev. W. Yates, of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, to Miſs Wood, of Stow Wall.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Thomas, of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Greenwood, of Poulton.

At Wigan, Mr. Reddiſh, to Miſs Birchall, late of Preſton.

At Preſton, Mr. W. Mayor, to Miſs M. Hall.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Hague.—Mrs. Jackſon.—At the houſe of Dr. Ferriar, in Manchester, Miſs E. Ferriar, of Edinburgh.

At Burnley, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 26th year, W. Peel, eſq. of Church Bank, and nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury; his liberality and other eſtimable qualities make his departure ſincerely felt. The grief of the poor in that neighbourhood was expreſſed in the moſt poignant manner when his remains were taken for interment: that of his friends and domeſtics was great in the extreme.—Miſs Peel, ſiſter to Mr. Peel, mentioned in our laſt.—Aged 58, Mr. H. Spencer, bookſeller, diſtinguiſhed for his eccentricity of character; his coffin, which was made of wood of his own growing, he kept by him for ſeveral years prior to his death.

Mr. G. Walmſley, of Rochdale, merchant.

J. Ridgway, eſq. of Chamber Hall, near Bolton.

Mrs. Kenworthy, of Stayleybridge.

The Rev. R. Andrews, vicar of Ormſkirk.

At Whitworth, in the pariſh of Rochdale, Dr. Matthew Young, biſhop of Clonfert in Ireland.

At Warrington, Mrs. Turner.

By an accidental death, near Barton, in Lincolnſhire, Mr. M. Robinſon, who for many years repreſented the houſe of Meſſrs. C. Wood and Co. of Manchester.

John Chadwick, eſq. of Healy Hall, aged 81; he was an active and attentive officer, an upright magiſtrate, and an honeſt man.

CHESHIRE.

The ſubſciptions for the relief of the poor at Cheſter, by a late ſtatement, appeared to be 1465l. by way of gift, and 3100l. by way of loan.

Married.] At Cheſter, the Rev. J. Tomkinſon, rector of Davenham, to Miſs Siſſon.—The Rev. W. Thomas, a diſſenting miniſter, to Miſs Small.

At Mottram-Longdendale, Js. Cheetham, eſq. of Stockport, to Miſs Cradwell, of Hollingworth.

At Preſtbury, Mr. W. Waine, to Mrs. Needham, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. Boſtock, coal-merchant, of Stockport, to Miſs Goodwin, daughter of Mr. Goodwin, poſt-maſter, of Macclesfield.—Mr. Peter Wood, linen-draper, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Watkins, of the ſame place.

At Bromborough, Mr. W. Davenport, of Cheſter, to Miſs Brundrett.

At St. Helen's Chapel, David Claughton, eſq. of Sankey, near Warrington, to Miſs Greenall.

At Stockport, Mr. W. Birch, of Manchester, to Miſs Ratcliffe, of Romiley.

At Aſton, near Fordſham, Monſ. Le Comte Hyacinth de Hautoy, to Mademoiſelle Thereſe Alliot de Muſſey, of Aſton-Hall.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Alderman Amery of that city, celebrated by the famous cauſe Eddowes *verſus* Amery.—Mr. Turner, maltſter, in Frankwell.—Aged 77, C. Hawker, eſq. late comptroller of the cuſtoms at that port.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. J. Walker, farmer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Dinnel, wife of Mr. Dinnel, many years ſenior proctor of the dioceſe of Cheſter.—Mr. Hickſon, taylor.—Mrs. Williams, publican.

At Macclesfield, Mr. John Watſon, innkeeper.—Mr. J. Whachurſt, carpenter.

At Upton, near Cheſter, Mr. J. Brittain.

At Great Boughton, Mr. J. Clayton, gardener.

At Overton, near Fordſham, aged 87, Mr. Earl, land-ſurveyor.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wingerworth, B. D. Duppa, eſq of Hollingbourn Place in Kent, to Miſs M. Gladwin, third daughter of the late General Gladwin, of Stubbing.

F. Mundy, eſq eldeſt ſon of C. F. N. Mundy, eſq. of Markeaton, to Miſs Newton, of Derby.

Mr. Warner, of Birmingham, to Miſs Hevingham, of Litchfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 63, Mrs. Chamberlyn, formerly, and for many years, poſtmiſtreſs.—Aged 72, the Rev. R. Wilmot; who, in the relative duties, was equalled by few and excelled by none.

Mr. Elliott, ſen of Ockbrook.

At Calow, near Cheſterfield, aged 93, Mrs. Adlington.

Aged 49, the Rev. S. Davenport, vicar of Horſley.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Royle, carrier, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Stephenſon, of Newark.

Mr. Prieſtley, of Oundel, to Miſs Birks, of Newark.

At Mansfield, at the quakers meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Harker, to Miſs M. Beeſby.

Mr. J. Rooke, to Miſs A. Frith, both of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Taft, wife of Mr. Taft, ſurgeon.---Mr. Yates, jun. of the band of muſic belonging to the Nottingham Volunteers.

At Mansfield, T. Dodſon, an eminent attorney.---Mrs. Wilſon, wife of the preſent W. Wilſon, gentleman; on the ſame day, Mrs. Wilſon, relict of the late W. Wilſon, gentleman.---Of an apoplexy, Mr. James Benton, cotton-ſpinner, late of Birmingham.

The Rev. C. Newton, eldeſt ſon of J. Newton, eſq. of Bulwell Hall, near Nottingham.

Aged 66, after a ſhort illneſs, at Norwell Lodge, Mr. L. Eſam.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Wilkinſon, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Cooke, of Alkborough.

Mr. L. Pannal, of Horncaſtle, to Miſs A. Taylor, of Lincoln.

Lieut. Tyndale, of the 17th reg. of foot, to Miſs S. Wetherall, Lincoln.

J. Dent, eſq. of Morton Place, near Northallerton, to Miſs Gibſon, of Tatterſall.

Mr. T. Lake, to Miſs M. Moore, both of Raveſby.

Mr. Dann, to Miſs Maſon, both of Spalding.

Mr. Brewin, of Bermondſey, in Surry, to Miſs Cooper, of Falkingham.

Mr. Thurman, of Horbling, to Mrs. Smith, widow, of Billingbro'.---Mr. R. Buckberry, to Miſs M. Burges, both of Billingbro'.

Mr. R. Bates, to Mrs. E. Waſtency, widow, both of Lowth.

Mr. J. Smith, to Miſs J. Warrell, both of Whaplode.

Mr. R. Aborn, of Pinchbeck, to Miſs H. Gray, of Whaplode.

Mr. R. Winter to Miſs Moore, both of Grantham.

Mr. G. Aſhlin, of Lincoln, to Miſs Cooke, of Barlings, near Wragby

Mr. Gibb, ſurgeon, of Boſton, to Miſs Stanley, of Bennington Houſe, near Grantham.

Mr. Driffield, to the widow Pearſon, both of Bourn.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Brown.

At Boſton, aged 72, Mr. R. Baxter.---Alſo Mrs. Hinſon, wife of D. Hinſon, gentleman.

At Stamford, aged 63, Mrs. Seabrook.---Mr. Hames.---Aged 82, Mr. W. Cloſe.

At Yawthorpe, near Gainſborough, aged 91, T. Browne, eſq.

At Billingborough, Mr. T. Nelſon, an eminent farrier.

At Tallington, near Stamford, the lady of R. Weſtropp, eſq. of Limerick in Ireland.

At Louth, aged 68, Mr. T. Hudſon, attorney. Alſo aged 18, Miſs Swallow.

Mr. Lenton, of Grimſthorpe Houſe, upwards of thirty years valet to the Duke of Ancaſter.

At Gainſborough, Miſs H. Bourne.

At Aſhby, near Horncaſtle, Mr. J. Hudſon, formerly an eminent land-ſurveyor.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

At the cloſe of the late extraordinary election for a repreſentative in parliament for the town of Leiceſter, in the room of Lord Rancliffe, recently deceaſed, a majority of 154 appeared in favour of Mr. Babington. The numbers polled were, for Mr. Babington 1572, and for Mr. Manners 1418.

Married.] At Whiſſendine, Mr. S. Eaſt, aged 70, to Miſs A. Sewter, of Wing, aged 33.

Mr. Drakard, of Market Overton, to Miſs J. Warren, of Eppingham.

Mr. R. Wing, of Greetham, to Miſs S. Darker, of Barrow.

T. Hotchkin, eſq. of South Luffenham, to Miſs M. A. O'Bryan, 2d daughter of H. O'Bryan, eſq. of Blatherwick, in Northamptonſhire.

At Kirby Mellory, Mr. J. Atkins, to Miſs Godfrey, of Eaſt Shilton.

At Barwell, Mr. E. Orton, ſurgeon, of Eaſt Shilton, to Miſs Frith, of Barwell Grounds.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Corrall, watchmaker, to Miſs Leſter.

At

At Counteſthorp, Mr. Burley, of Barking, Eſſex, to Miſs Young. Alſo Mr. Jonathan Iliff, of Counteſthorpe, to Miſs Spence of Enderby.

Mr. John Aſhly, of Lubbenham, to Miſs Kendall, of Thorpe-Langton.

Died.] Mrs. Roberts, of Belton.

At Leiceſter, Miſs Copſon. Alſo aged 96, Mrs. Goodhouſe.

At Wartnaby, T. B. Cant, eſq. a much reſpected and independent gentleman.

At Burleigh Field, near Loughborough, N. P. Johnſon, eſq. aged 74, a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, and by whoſe death a numerous and amiable family have to regret the loſs of a valuable parent.

At Edith Weſton, Mrs. Tomblin, ſen.

At Lutterworth, the Rev. R. Wilſon, rector of Desford.

At Dunton Baſſet, aged 57, Mr. William Berridge, ſen. who went to bed in good health on the evening of his death.

SHROPSHIRE.

The ſubſcription for importing corn for the benefit of the poor of Shrewſbury amounts to nearly 8000l.

The corporation of Shrewſbury, with intent to enlarge the ſupply of water for the uſe of the inhabitants of that town, have offered a premium of 30l. for the beſt method of conveying it in ſufficient quantity from a neighbouring ſpring, and of diſtributing it through the town.

The waſte lands in the pariſh of Werthen are about to be incloſed, drained, and otherwiſe improved, in conſequence of a late act obtained for that purpoſe.

The incloſure of the waſte-lands of Stoke upon Tern and Hinſtock is proceeding with diligence.

The Drayton Agricultural Society have enlarged their diſtrict to the whole of this county, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire. At their late meeting, they awarded and paid premiums to Sir Corbet Corbet for the beſt crop of cabbages; to Mr. Thomas Ely, and Mr. Thomas Dicken, for the beſt crops of turnips; and to ſeveral ſervants in huſbandry for long and faithful ſervices. They alſo offered a great number of premiums for the next year, to the growers of different kinds of crops; the breeders of cattle and ſheep; and to deſerving labourers in huſbandry.

One hundred and forty poor married lying-in women, were relieved during the laſt twelve months, by the benevolent inſtitution for that purpoſe in Shrewſbury.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, J. M. Wood, esq. of Liverpool, to Miſs H. Dana, daughter of the Rev. E. Dana.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. Bennett, jun. of Dunnington, to Miſs Clayton.

At Prees, Mr. J. Morris, of Tetchill, to Miſs Cotton, of the Foxholes, both in the pariſh of Wem.

At Cardington, W. Calcott Gough, eſq. of Ford, to Miſs Wainwright, of Gretton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Llewellin, tea-dealer, of London, to Miſs Whitehead,

At Willington, Mr. Ridding, tanner, to Miſs Hampton, of Preſton, on the Wild Moors.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Joſeph Langford, rector of Pontesbury, to Miſs B. Sandland, daughter of the Rev. T. Sandland, rector of St. Devereux.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Powell.---Mr. Betton, tanner, one of the aldermen of that town.---Mr. Oliver, of Kingſland Coffee-houſe.---Mrs. Larty, wife of Mr. Larty, rope-maker and flax-dreſſer.---Mrs. Manſell, wife of Mr. Manſell, jun.--- Mrs. Walton, mother of Mr. J. Walton, grocer.

At Sheffnall, Mr. R. Roden, attorney.

At Ludlow, aged 81, H. Davies, eſq. upwards of forty years an alderman and magiſtrate of that borough.

At Wrockwardene, E. Pemberton, eſq. many years an active magiſtrate for this county.

At Much Wenlock, Mr. W. Power.

At Lee, Bulkeley Hatchett, eſq.

Aged 93, Mr. J. Price, late of Aſton Botterell.

At Mawley, ſuddenly, Mr. Skragg, farmer, of Mamble.

At Atcham, Mr. Watſon, of the Talbot-inn.

At Market Drayton, aged 86, Mr. Young, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

From an enumeration juſt finiſhed, the town of Wolverhampton is found to contain 19,600 inhabitants.

An officer of rank now ſtationed in that place (on the authority of the war-office), aſſerts that Wolverhampton has furniſhed 6000 recruits ſince the commencemeut of the war.

Married.] Mr. M. Dewes, of Chipping Norton, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs M. Moſs, of Bilſton.

Mr. Butterton, attorney, of Market Drayton, to Miſs Aſh, of Adbaſton.

Mr. Thomas Moyle, mercer, to Miſs C. Swinnerton.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. F. Boſtock, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Robiſon.

At Brewood, Mr. W. Carleſs, to Miſs Wallors.

At King's Bromley, Mr. John Turner, of Sugar's Lodge, to Miſs Goſling.

At Leek, Mr. John Faulker, druggiſt, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Sarah Lea.

At Walſall, Mr. W. Winters, of Stonehall, to Mary Baylis, of Mill-green.

At Harbourn, Mr. J. Sleter, to Miſs Fowler, both of Deritend.

At Aſton, Mr. H. Martin, of Deritend, to Miſs M. Simcox, of Camphill.---Mr. J. Brown, factor, to Miſs Pemberton, of Deritend.

At

At Billſon, Mr. Luke Brierley, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs M Blodwell.

At Stone, Mr. Wilkinſon, of Leeds, woolſtapler, to Miſs Sharpe.

Died.] At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Leedham.

At Rugeley, Mr. E. Simpſon, printer and bookſeller.

At Litchfield, Mr. A. Melvin.

At Abbots Bromley, aged 20, Mr. W. Bennet, enſign in the Staffordſhire Militia.

Mr. Turner, of Newcaſtle under Line.

At Congleton, ſuddenly, aged 37, Mr. Varden, ironmonger, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Wolverhampton, aged 74, Mr. Green, brazier, a man of ſingular ſuavity of manners, and remarkable ſimplicity of character. Alſo Miſs Mary Altree.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Turner, currier and maltſter.

At Walſall, Mrs. Fifield. Alſo Jacob eſq. aged 78.

At Compton Hall, near Kinver, Mrs. Bates.

At Great Saredon, aged 22, Miſs Perks.

At the Lamberſcotes, near Stafford, Miſs Sarah Peake.

Aged 91, Mrs. Cottrell, who many years kept the Red Lion at Harbourn Heath.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Eaves, to Miſs Ford.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Hughes, of the Soho, Handſworth, to Mrs. Dawſon. Alſo Mr. Knight, to Miſs Shayle, of Deritend.

At Kenilworth, Mr. J. G. Littleton, to Miſs M. Ruſſell, of Camp Farm.

Mr. Elkington, to Miſs Lucy Roſtill, of Alleſbey.

Mr. Warner, of Birmingham, to Miſs Heaveningham, of Litchfield.

Mr. Drakeford, of Coleſhill, to Miſs S. Watſon, of Alleſbey.

At Kingſbury, Mr. J. Jackſon, to Miſs Spencer. Alſo Mr. Keeling, to Miſs M. Boleſworth, of Flander's Hall.

At Solihull, Mr. T. Wilcocks, of Knowle, to Miſs Lowe, of Copheath. Alſo, Mr. W. Ripton, of Caſtle Hills, to Miſs Dawes.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Baker. Mrs. Spurrier.—Aged 22, Miſs A. Smith, daughter of Mr. D. Smith, of Litchfield. —Aged 90, Mr. Bunney, formerly a baſket-maker in that town.—Aged 22, Mr. Charles Gill.

At Small Heath, near Birmingham, Mr. R. Lane.

At Rugby, Mr. T. Harris, attorney.

At Meriden, aged 98, Mrs. Elizabeth Overton.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. Payne, attorney. Alſo, Mrs. Banbury.

At Cryfield, near Kenilworth, Mr. Perkins, farmer.

At Shuſtock, Mr. S. Croxall, youngeſt ſon of E. Croxall, eſq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late ſale of ſheep at Bromſgrove, the number ſold was 116, which produced 709*l.* 16*s.* We wiſh we could draw any uſeful inference from this circumſtance; but the real fact is, that the generality of theſe ſales are *managed* by intereſted perſons, ſo as to keep up the nominal value of particular breeds of cattle and ſheep.

At a late general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Worceſter Library, it appeared that the receipts for laſt year had been about 127l. The price of admiſſion tickets was fixed at a guinea and a half, and the annual ſubſcription at 15s. It alſo appeared, that ſince the eſtabliſhment of this rational and uſeful inſtitution, in the year 1790, the ſum of 873l. had been expended in books and maps, which, together with ſome donations of books, conſtitute the preſent reſpectable ſtock of the library.

Married.] At Worceſter, the Rev. A. Cliffe, of Mathon, Herts, to Miſs E. Deane, third daughter of J. Deane, eſq. many years M. P. for the co. of Dublin.

At Dudley, Mr. Connibeere, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Binton.—Mr. Creſſell, to Miſs Kemp.

At Claines, Mr. Somerſet Richings, of Oxford, to Miſs White, of the Tything, near Worceſter.

Samuel Skey, eſq. of Spring Grove, near Bewdley, to Miſs S. L. Bicknell, eldeſt daughter of C. Bicknell, eſq. ſolicitor to the admiralty.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Soule.--Mrs. Hunt.---Mrs. Brooke.---Mr. Brace.--Mr. Greenaway, a Roman Catholic prieſt.---Miſs Harmar.---Miſs Bright, milliner.---Aged 93, Mrs. M. Engliſh.---J. Ellis, eſq. of Claines, near that city.---Aged 74, P. Rusford, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.---Mrs. Woodward.---Mr. Thomas Southan, glover, of Saint John's.

At Eveſham, aged 70, W. Smith, eſq. late captain of the 101ſt regt. of foot.

At the Moore, near Tenbury, aged 86, G. Edmonds, eſq.

At Leigh Sinton, advanced in age, Mrs. Collins, widow, late of Brookend, in the Chapelry of Bransford.

At Lydiate Aſh, near Broomſgrove, the Rev. J. Welch.

At Stanford, aged 98, Mrs. Piper.

At Perſhore, P. Haſlam, eſq. late adjutant in the Worceſter Militia.

At Eikington, Mr. T. Carpenter, formerly a hatter at Worceſter.

At Sidbury, near Worceſter, Mr. Johnſon, architect.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Maer, builder.

At Stourport, Mr. John Bird.

At Croome Houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Coventry, aged 64, the Right Hon. Barbara, Counteſs of Coventry; her ladyſhip was the fourth daughter of John, the tenth

tenth Lord St. John of Bletſoe, and was the laſt ſurvivor of twelve children.

At Brough Hackett, aged 91, Mrs. E. Edwards, formerly of Churchill.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Methods are about to be adopted for reducing the price of coals in the cities of Hereford and Glouceſter, by making rail-roads from the collieries in the Foreſt of Dean, to the Rivers Wye and Severn, which will not only be a much more certain and expeditious mode of conveyance, but alſo leſs expenſive. Subſcriptions have been opened for this purpoſe.

Married.] At Weſton, S. Hutchins, eſq. of Kenſington, to Miſs Hardwick, of Lower Weſton.

At Ledbury, Mr. J. Parker, brandy-merchant, of Hereford, to Miſs Hill.

At Leominſter, Mr. Parker, attorney, of Worceſter, to Miſs Martha Hooper.

At Yatton, Mr. B. Gethen, of Kinſland, to Miſs Morgan.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Trinder.

At Hereford, Mr. Hayward, brazier. Alſo Mr. John Preece, ſhoemaker.

At Wiſteſton Court, T. Chute Hayton, eſq. grandſon of the late John Price, eſq. M. P. for this county.

At Stretton Grandſon, aged 76, Mr. John Holmes, attorney, who had been married four times, and by his three firſt wives had had twenty-one children, ſixteen of whom are now living.

At Tarrington, Miſs Edwards, daughter of J. Edwards, eſq.

At Ruſhock, near Kington, aged 85, Mr. W. Wolfe.

At Ledbury, aged 77, M. Biddulph, eſq.

At Llangattock Vibonavel, Mrs. Powell, wife of the Rev. J. Powell, vicar of Llandilo.

At Brierley, near Leominſter, Mrs. Ann Downie.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The claſſical Exerciſes took place at the ſchool of the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Redland, on Monday morning, Dec. 22, 1800, to which Gentlemen only were admitted: and on Tueſday, when Ladies were admitted. A polite audience did honour to the ſucceſsful exertions of the young gentlemen.

C. Codrington, eſq. M. P. for Tewkſbury, has remitted to the corporation 250l. for the relief of the poor of that town.

Married.] At Marſhfield, Mr. Spicer, to Miſs Toghill.

At Thornbury, Mr. T. Adams, of Oldbury-upon-Severn, to Miſs Caddy, daughter of Alderman Caddy, of Thornbury.

At Beckford, by ſpecial licence, M. C. Maxwell, eſq. of Everingham, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs T. A. Wakeman.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. Martin, wine-merchant, to Miſs Woollams.

Mr. Parker, attorney, of Worceſter, to Miſs Hooper, of Tetbury.

At Kingſtanley, Mr. John Clutterbuck, to Miſs Jenkins.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. Webb, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Webb, of that city.—Mr. Higgins, glaſs-merchant.—Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Martin, baker.—Mrs. Spencer, (formerly Miſs Bailey,) of the Glouceſter Theatre.—Aged 83, Mrs. Ann Jefferies, widow.

At Cirenceſter, G. Daubeney, eſq. whoſe death was occaſioned by a fever, taken as he was collecting benefactions for the poor.

At Minchin Hampton, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Pinfold, a maiden lady.

At Morlewood, near Thornbury, Mr. Mordecai Hignell, lieutenant in the Tockington Aſſociation.

At Froceſter, Mrs. Coleman.

At Hartlebury, Mr. John Bromley, formerly a merchant of Worceſter.

Anthony Auſtin, eſq. lieut. col. of the South Glouceſter militia, and one of the juſtices of the peace for this county.

At Arlingham, aged 58, John Richardſon, eſq. of Somerſet, in the county of Londonderry.

At Cold Aſhton, aged 88, Mrs. Powney.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lately was ſold by auction, at Mr. Creek's, at Rouſham, near Woodſtock, a remarkably fine fat cow, a deſcendant of the late Mr. Fowler's ſtock, of the long-horned breed, for the enormous ſum of 141l. 16s. the higheſt *nominal* price, perhaps, that any fat beaſt has produced in this kingdom.

Married.] At Kidlington, Mr. J Barnard, of Woodſtock, to Miſs Wyatt.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 66, Mr. W. Tyler, formerly of the Blue Boar Inn, St. Aldate's.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Palmer, of the Mitre Inn.—Aged 28, Mr. W. Strange.

At Sarſden Houſe, in child-bed, aged 34, Mrs. Langſton, wife of J. Langſton, eſq. M. P. for Minehead, Somerſet.

At Wroxton, near Banbury, M. Carpenter, who expired ſuddenly while ringing a peal in Wroxton Church: his father, it is ſaid, had died exactly in the ſame ſituation.

BERKSHIRE.

At a late audit of the accounts of the Girl's Charity School at Reading, it appeared that for the year ending at Michaelmas 1800, the receipts were 496l. 11s. 8d. and the payments 491l. 8s. 4d.—A reverſionary legacy of the late Reverend Mr. Spicer had fallen into hand this year, which had been funded. Several girls, whoſe time in the ſchool had expired, had been apprenticed out, and ſome others had been rewarded for their good conduct in ſervice.

Married.] At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Jackſon, draper, to Miſs Howard.

Died.] At Abingdon, aged 83, C. Hall, eſq. one of the Deputy Lieutenants, and a Juſtice of the Peace for this county.

At

At Reading, aged 86, Lady M. Goddard, relict of the late Sir Thomas Goddard, of St. Giles's.

At his ſeat at Radley, Sir G. Bowen, bart. Admiral of the Blue. This gallant officer loſt a leg on the glorious firſt of June 1794.

At Loddon-bridge, Mrs. Radbourn.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Lord Carrington has erected a public oven at High Wycombe, where the poor are ſupplied with excellent rice pudding at one penny per pound.

Some incendiaries lately ſet fire to a barn and two wheat ricks belonging to Mrs. A. Bendall, farmer, at Stoke Green, which was entirely conſumed. A ſimilar attempt was made at Mr. Bickland's, near Langley, but it was fruſtrated by the vigilance of the ſervants.

Married.] At Tottenhoe, R. Taylor, eſq. of Whaddon, to Miſs M. Miſſenden.

Died.] At Northampton, whilſt on a viſit there, Mrs. Urthwatt, widow, of Great Linford, and daughter of the late Sir J. Cheſter, of Chicheley, in this county.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Alders, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Hertford, to Miſs Frances Berridge, of Linton.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Hughes, of Clapham, to Mrs. Daviſon, of Silſoe.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

As ſome workmen were lately digging on the lawn in front of Major Manſel's houſe, at Coſgrove, in this county, they found, about a foot and a half under ground, an earthen vaſe, containing about ſixty ſilver Roman coins, all very old, but in high preſervation. A few weeks before, the workmen dug up a human ſkeleton near the ſame place.

Married.] Mr. Prieſtley, innkeeper, of Oundle, to Miſs Birks, of Newark.

At Little Addington, Mr. Wm. Sharp, to Miſs Ann Nicholſon.

At Crick, Mr. John Lucas, jun. woolſtapler, to Miſs Suſannah Tomalin.

At Peterborough, Mr. Simpſon, merchant, to Miſs Lancaſter.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Johnſon, baker.—Mr. John Adams, ſen.—Mr. Clarke, ſtay-maker.

At Drayton, the Right Hon. Charles Sackville Germaine.

At Weſton Favell Mill, Mr. John Barron, a reſpectable miller and grazier.

At Oundle, aged 22, Mr. Joſ. Bradley.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, aged 18, Miſs E. Weſt.

At Peterborough, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the liberty of Peterborough.

At Ayleſworth, near Peterborough, Mr. Bates.

At Daventry, Mr. Mealin, publican.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Three Tuns Inn, at Huntingdon, has lately been deſtroyed by fire, together with an adjoining tenement.

Married.] John Maxwell, eſq. of Spalding, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Mary Peacock, of Wolley, near Huntingdon.

At St. Neot's, Mr. Saunders, ſurgeon, to Miſs Wiles.

Mr. Lawrence of Yaxley, to Miſs Hanſlip of Wood Walton.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 74, Mrs. Hodſon, wife of the Rev. Robert Hodſon, rector of that place.—Mr. Dragge, jun. of the Huntingdon Volunteer Cavalry.

At Stilton, on his road to London, G. G. Ducarel, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon.

Mr. A. South, of Erith, many years an eminent attorney at St. Ives.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Vice-chancellor, the Maſters of all the colleges, and other Heads of the univerſity of Cambridge, have ſigned a reſolution, by which they engage to abſtain from the uſe of paſtry, and limit themſelves to as ſmall a conſumption of bread as their health will permit. They have invited the public to ſign the like or ſimilar reſolutions.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Morgan, of Monk, iſle of Ely, to Miſs Harding.

Jeffery Coy, eſq. to Mrs King.

At Triplow, the Rev. Zachary Brooke, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Eliz. Gunning.

The Rev. George Borlaſe, regiſtrar of this univerſity, and rector of Newton, in Suffolk, to Miſs Anne Holmes, of Holland Houſe, Lancaſhire.

The Rev. J. Telſon, M. A. late of St. John's College, to Miſs Telford, of York.

At Ely, Mr. J. Claxton, to Miſs Scott.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. S. Clements, ſhoemaker.

At Charteris aged 49, Mr. J. James.

At Cheſterton, Wm. Wiles, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the income tax for Howe's diviſion.

At Wiſbeach, Mr. J. Williamſon.—In the prime of life, Mr. S. Stevens, grocer.—Aged 84, Mr. John Powell.

At Waterbeach, Mr. J. Baxter, collarmaker; he was clerk to the commiſſioners of Waterbeach Level, and preacher to a diſſenting congregation.

At Arrington, Mr. Meyer, of the Hardwicke Arms Inn.

At Borough Fen, Mr. Walton, farmer; who expired ſuddenly, on his way home, in company with his wife and daughter, after having ſpent a cheerful evening with a friend.

NORFOLK.

The Proteſtant Diſſenters of Norfolk have eſtabliſhed a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of ſuch of their miniſters as may ſtand in need of their aſſiſtance.

It is computed that in the three pariſhes of

of Horsford, Hevingham, and Marſham, in this county, there are 3000 acres of waſte land. The average of the poor's-rates in theſe pariſhes exceeds ten ſhillings in the pound.

The rewards of application and talent held out by the conductors of the Monthly Preceptor, to the youth of this county, have been attended with the beſt effects; and we obſerve with pleaſure, amongſt the numerous prizes adjudged this month, thoſe to Maſters Woods and Kitſon, of Mr. Kitſon's academy, in Norwich; to Maſters Smith and Cowper, pupils of Mr. Buck, of Eaſt Dereham; and to Maſter Sewell, pupil of Mr. Brewin, of Yarmouth, for their reſpective drawings of a map of the Great South Sea.

The governors of Bethel Hoſpital, in the city of Norwich, have recently purchaſed ſome houſes and land adjoining to that charity, with a view to the enlargement and improvement thereof, at ſome future time.

A fund is raiſing at Norwich, by voluntary ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of relieving the lower claſs of tradeſmen and houſekeepers who are obliged to pay towards the poor's-rates, which, it is expected, will this winter be increaſed to fourteen ſhillings in the pound, on the half rental; as the neceſſitous poor, who are extremely numerous in that city, are to be relieved by that tax only, and not by a gratuitous ſubſcription, as laſt winter.

The propoſed plan for paving, lighting, and cleanſing the city of Norwich, is laid aſide till a more favourable opportunity, as the general circumſtances of diſtreſs, which now prevail in that city, render the preſent time ineligible for its adoption.

A cargo of 1000 barrels of herrings, from the Frith of Forth, are arrived at Lynn, which are to be diſperſed in that town and neighbourhood, at prime coſt, by order of government, for the benefit of the poor.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. N. Stewardſon, of Fakenham, to Miſs Harper, of St. Stephen's.—Mr. C. Taylor, upholder, to Miſs E. Belward.—D. Columbine, jun. eſq. merchant, to Miſs A. Elwin, of Boſton.

At Downham Market, Mr. J. D. Paine, attorney, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. J. Bartle, of Rougham, to Miſs Saffery.

At Horning, Mr. Joſhua Bacon, farmer, to Miſs Read.

At Thornham, Mr. Rayner, to Miſs Mary Maule.

At Bawdeſwell, Mr. R. Warns, to Mrs. Skillen, whoſe united ages amount to 147 years.

Mr. Wm. Eaton, of Scole, to Miſs Ann Muſket, of Thelton.

At Lynn, Mr. J. Godwin, to Miſs A. Taylor.—Mr. J. Hill, of Sunderland, to Miſs Jane Luckly.—Tho. Bagge, eſq. to Mrs. Bagge, of Dereham.

At Tittleſhall, Mr. S. L. Moulton, of Bawdeſwell, to Miſs Maria Butler.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. J. Taylor, of Wymondham, farmer, to Miſs Barnard.

At Weeting, Mr. J. Land, of Weſt Dereham, to Miſs S. Bradfield, of Stoke Ferry.

Mr. G. C. Watſon, attorney, of Fakenham, to Miſs Gould, of Little Dunham.

Mr. James Rump, jun. of Catton, to Miſs Smith, of Heigham.

Mr. T. Saul, of Blofield, to Miſs E. Kerriſon, of Panxworth.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Drake, ſhoemaker, and Ann his wife, each aged 70.—Miſs Teel.—Miſs A. Brett, aged 17.—Mrs. A. Routh, a maiden lady, aged 58.—Mr. B. Maſſey, ſhawl-manufacturer, aged 63.—Mrs. Martineau, aged 75.—Mrs. Steel, a maiden lady aged 58.—Aged 69, Mrs. S. Bland, wife of Mr. T. Bland, a quaker.—Aged 45, Parrot Hanger, gent.

Aged 67, Mr. G. Oliver, of St. Martin's Palace.—Mr. J. Gapp, an eminent dyer; and Mr. R. Taylor, wool-comber, aged 92, both quakers.—Aged 60, the Rev. Wm. Rayner, the learned tranſlator of Hierocles and Theophraſtus, and vicar of Calthorpe.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Vout.

At Scarning, Mr. D. Youngs, farmer.

At Watton, aged 21, Mrs. Riches, wife of Mr. Riches, hair-dreſſer, of Norwich.

At South Town, near Yarmouth, aged 14, Maſter G. B. Wright, ſon of Mr. T. Wright. Alſo, Mrs. Mary Beaumond.

At Burnham Norton, Mr. George Foley, farmer.

At Greſham, aged 38, Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Mr. Cubitt.

At Barton Turf, Mr. Edmund Clipperton, farmer.

At Gillingham, aged 75, J. Todd, gent. many years conſtable of Clavering Hundred

At Walpole, Mrs. Cony, wife of Robert Cony, eſq.

At Earnſham, near Bungay, Mr. Samuel Lane, farmer.

At Thurſford, aged 76, W. Sheringham, gent.

At South Scarle, the Rev. Joſ. Simpſon, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

At Lynn, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Moore, cheeſemonger.

At Kenninghill, aged 90, Mrs. Hawes, widow.

At Eaſt Charlton, aged 84, Mr. J. Steward.

At Fakenham, Mr. J. Moy, poſtmaſter.

At Salhouſe, Mr. R. Ladell, late of Gimerſham.

At Erpingham, aged 77, Mr. W. Story, farmer.

At Harleſton, Mr. Prieſt, an eminent ſurgeon.

SUFFOLK.

Twenty butchers have been lately fined by the Magiſtrates of Ipſwich for flaying the hides of cattle below the knee, contrary to law.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Rt. Alger, of the Folly Farm, to Miſs H. Notcutt.

At Bury, Mr. J. Parker, corn-dealer, to Mrs. Scott.

Mr. James Woodroffe, of Bury, to Miſs Barton, of Horſecroft.

Mr. Samuel Scott, of Bungay, to Miſs S. Jeeks, of Hardley.

Mr. Rt. Martin of Spexhall, to Miſs Reynolds, of Barcondale.

At Sudbury, Mr. J. A. Studd, of Melton, to Miſs A. M. Hurrel, of Brunden Hall.

At Capell, Mr. T. Unwin, of the Grange, Coggeſhall, farmer, to Miſs L. Everett.

At Eye, Mr. T. Moope, gent. of Pulham Market, Norfolk, to Miſs M. Manning.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Ruſtle, of Barmington, to Miſs A. Brooks.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. J. Woodroffe.—Mrs. Allen, ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Ord, of Farnham.

At Bungay, Mr. E. Jenney, eſq. aged 60.

At Denham, Mr. Derſley, farmer.

At Ipſwich, Mr. Hart, publican.

At Farmlingham, aged 60, Mr. Moore, ſurgeon.

At Sudbourn Hill, Mrs. A. Horſeman.

At Beccles, aged 58, Col. Collett; who early in life was Governor of Fort St. John, in America, where he raiſed a regiment for the ſervice of Government.

ESSEX.

The herring-fiſhery at Loweſtoffe is now finiſhed, and for quantity, quality, and price, has never been exceeded. Twenty-four boats of that town caught 840 laſts, which is an average of nearly 36 laſts per boat, and which ſold at about 20l. per laſt. One boat caught nearly 77 laſts, 10,000 to the laſt.

A commiſſion of ſewers has lately paſſed the great ſeal, for the purpoſe of enforcing a due attention to the neceſſary repairs of the ſea walls, &c. of the iſland of Foulneſs, in this county, which have, of late, been ſo much neglected as to occaſion ſerious alarm.

The bridge over the Coln, at the eaſtern entrance into Colcheſter, is to be immediately rebuilt, it being at preſent in a ruinous and dangerous ſtate.

Several fires happened within the ſpace of a few days, in the laſt month, at Weſt Ham, Shenfield, Bocking, and Braintree. At the two latter places three fires were diſcovered on the ſame evening, and one of them on the premiſes of a perſon who had previouſly ſuffered at another place, by the deſtruction of his barn and ſtacks.

Married.] By ſpecial licence, at Stratford Houſe, the ſeat of Lord Henniker, J. S. Harcourt, eſq. of Frimley Lodge, near Bagſhot, ſon of Lady Shuldham, and M. P. for Weſtbury, Wilts, to Miſs Henniker, grand-daughter of Lord Henniker, and great niece of the Ducheſs Dowager of Chandos.

At Chelmsford, Mr. S. Straight, jun. grocer, to Miſs Reynolds.—Mr. J. Saltmarſh, to Miſs S. Hagon.—Mr. Hollingſworth, bricklayer, to Mrs. White.—W. Whitehead, of Whitham, to H. Heald, of Springfield.—Mr. J. Merritt, whiteſmith, to Miſs French.

At Southweald, Mr. T. Abrey, jun. to Miſs M. Oxley,

At Little Totham, Mr. S. Robinſon, to Miſs A. J. Hammond.

At Boreham, Mr. Ruſſell, farmer and miller, of Long Melford, Suffolk, to Miſs Smith.

At North Shoebury, Mr. Pittman, farmer, of Barking, to Miſs C. Fiſher, of South Shoebury.

At Colcheſter, Mr. E. Clay, of Braintree, to Miſs Stevens.

At Saffron Waldron, the Rev. E. Fiſher, jun. of Linton, Cambridgeſhire, to Miſs M. Collin.

At Dedham, T. Blackburne, eſq. of Lynn, to Miſs Hurlock, only daughter of the Rev. Brook Hurlock.

Died.] At Ilford, Mrs. Bayley, relict of the late Mr. Bailey, formerly of Chelmsford.

At Snoreham Hall, near Latchingdon, Mrs. Dines.

At Harwich, aged 74, Mr. J. Deane, one of the capital burgeſſes of that town.

At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Bailes, gardener.—Miſs Hanley, milliner.—Nurſe Holland, who, as ſhe was ſitting at tea with one of her miſtreſſes, dropped down and inſtantly expired.

Suddenly, in London, Mrs. Bottomley, wife of Mr. Bottomley, formerly a carpenter and builder in Moulſham.

In Hampſtead-road, the Rev. Waring Wiſſet, rector of Stanford-le-hope and Liſton, in this county.

At Edgefield Parſonage, aged 62, Mrs. Ann Francis, wife of the Rev. B. Francis, rector of that pariſh.

At Wickford, in an advanced age, Mr. Abraham Bell.

Mr. Jeſſe Collins, of Langdon Hills, farmer.

At Moulſham, Mrs. White, widow of Mr. S. White, late of the Croſs Keys.

Mr. J. Eley, ſenior, of Preſted Hall, Feering.

Mrs. Griffenhoofe, late of Eton, and relict of the late Rev. N. Griffenhoofe, rector of Woodham-Mortimer.

At Sprowſton, aged 90, Mr. T. Hall, farmer.

At Halſted, Mr. T. Wood, tanner.—Alſo Mrs. Granger, widow.

At Butler's Farm, Bulmer, aged 90, Mr. J. Brewſter.

At Hungary-Hall, Earl's Colne, Mrs. Cowlin, wife of Mr. Cowlin.

At Romford, J. Dyer, eſq.

At Olive's Farm, near Great Dunmow, Mrs. Bernard, wife of Mr. J. Bernard.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Mayhew, baker. Alſo Mr. Alex. Carter, miller.

At Burnham, Mr. Cardonell, ſurgeon.

At Great Baddow, aged 27, Mr. J. Macroft.

At Aythrop Roothing, Mr. R. Sorrell, farmer.

At Ingateſtone, Mrs. Braybrook, wife of Mr. Braybrook, of the poſt-office.

At Gatehouſe Farm, Coggeſhall, Mrs. Walford, widow.

At Lexdon, Mr. J. Cracknell, farmer.

At Saffron Waldron, Mr. Parkes, wine-merchant.

At Rochford, T. Bowles, eſq. of Wanſted.

At Little Wakering, Mr. Giles Bell, farmer.

At the Lawn, at Southchurch, Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Rev. J. M. Sumner; to whom ſhe had been married only five weeks.

KENT.

The magiſtrates of Canterbury, who by a late order had fixed the duration of the fleſh-market, on market-days, to eight o'clock in the evening, had now extended the time of ſelling to nine o'clock, after which the ſaid market is to cloſe.

The magiſtrates of this county continue their very uſeful and neceſſary practice of advertiſing the ſpecific ſums charged on each pariſh by every new county rate.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Hopper, of Sea Salter, corn-chandler, to Mrs. Richardſon. Alſo Mr. J. Heritage, of Goodneſton, to Miſs C. Callaway.

At Biſhopſbourne, Mr. Langdon, of St. Mary-le-bone, London, to Miſs E. Le Geyt.

In the Iſle of Thanet, Mr. E. Daniel, attorney at law, to Miſs Abbot, both of Ramſgate.

At Boughton, Mr. T. Goodwin, to Miſs E. Jull.

At Smarden, Mr. J. Pearſon, carpenter, to Miſs J. Roſe.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Coulter, of Faverſham to Miſs Smart.

At Brook, Mr. W. Fenner, farmer, to Miſs Bridgeland, of Aſhford.

At Lydd, Mr. S. Terry, to Miſs D. Jenkings.

At Sutton, Mr. Garſide, to Miſs Curling, of Ham.

At Cranbrook, T. D. W. Dearne, eſq. to Miſs Stevenſon.

At Faverſham, the Rev. F. Simpſon, of Tarrant Gunville, Dorſet, to Miſs Gillow.

At Waltham, Mr. Tritton, farmer, to Miſs C. Craft.

At Aſhford, Mr. Burt, of Weſt Malling, to Miſs C. Jemmet.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mr. D. Lepine, of the King's Head-inn.—Mr. Mackeſon, formerly a wine-merchant, at Deal.—Miſs Hammond.—Mrs. King, widow.—Mr. Hagell, confectioner.

At Greenwich, the Rev. G. Bytheſea, rector of Ightham, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this county.

At Maidſtone, Mr. W. Baldock, aged 76.—Alſo Jacob Stone, eſq. jurat of that corporation.

At Horton, near Hythe, in his 88th year, the Rt. Hon. M. Robinſon, Baron Rokeby, of Armagh in Ireland, and Senior Fellow of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.—*See another part of our Magazine.*

At Great Chart, aged 91, Mrs. Stone.

At Staplehurſt, aged 76, Mr. J. Diamond, many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Mereworth, aged 70, Mrs. Sex.

At Shorne, Robert Phipps, eſq.

At Baldock, aged 78, Mr. J. Aſhford.

At Looſe, aged 53, Mr. T. Biggs miller.

At Upſtreet, in Chillet, Mr. Wilkinſon, ſhoemaker.

At Chatham, aged 55, Mrs. Murton.

At Deal, Mr. John Lilly.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Kelly, wife of Mr. W. Kelly.

At Faverſham, Mr. J. Harris.—Miſs Philadelphia Curteis.—Mrs. Halke, wife of the Rev. R. Halke.

Suddenly, in Devonſhire, of an apoplectic fit, Colonel Harpur, of Gore-court, in Otham.

At Iſlington, aged 74, Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Mr. S. Chambers, of Maidſtone.

At Brompton, aged 77, Mr. P. Hudſon, many years a quarter-maſter of the ſhipwrights in Chatham Dock-yard.

At Aſhford, Mr. Baker.

At Glaſſenbury, in Cranbrook, Mr. W. Winch, a reputable farmer.

SURREY.

Died.] At Carſhalton, aged 78, E. Beynon, eſq.

At Oakham, aged 77, Mr. T. Freeland. Alſo, aged 82, Mr. W. Heath.

SUSSEX.

The Biſhop of Chicheſter, with a laudable ſpirit of patriotiſm, has lately converted the extenſive pleaſure grounds, &c. belonging to his palace into paſture for cattle.—An example which we truſt will be followed by other great men, not in this reſpect only, but alſo by their aſſiſtance and concurrence in the improvement and proper application of all the *waſte lands* of the kingdom.

It is a fact highly flattering to the agricultural economy of this county, that the report which reſulted from the late inquiry of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, for aſcertaining the aggregate quantity of grain produced within this county, ſhould have proved more ſatisfactory to them than that of any other county in

in the kingdom. It may be added, that a quantity of wheat was lately ſold for ſeed at Chicheſter that weighed 65lbs. per buſhel.

Married.] At Lewes, N. Turner, eſq. to Miſs Mary Rand.

Mr. Als, of Glyndbourne, to Miſs Davies, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Davies, vicar of Glynde.

Died.] At Chicheſter, aged 77, the Rev. C. Aſhburnham, one of the canons reſidentiary, and alſo precentor of that cathedral.

At South Burſted, the Rev. Mr. Durnford, vicar of that place.

At Felpham, Mr. Gibbs, a very reſpectable farmer.

HAMPSHIRE.

A baker of Portſea has lately been fined 25l. for ſelling five hot loaves.

A conſiderable number of convicts are to be employed in deepening the baſon in Portſmouth Dock-yard, as labourers cannot be procured.

A ſubſcription has lately been opened at Portſmouth for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſupply of herrings from the Frith of Forth, for the relief of the poor of that town, in addition to the quantity that may be ſent thither by order of Government. On this pleaſing occaſion 240l. has been ſubſcribed in fifteen names only; and Collins, the manager of the theatre, has laudably offered a benefit in aid of the ſame benevolent purpoſe.

A ſimilar ſubſcription has been ſet on foot at Southampton, where alſo a cargo of herrings is daily expected by the agents of Government: this being one of the ſix ports to which they are to be conſigned according to the late Act of Parliament.

Lord Temple's ſecond diſtribution of books has, within theſe few days, been made among the ſcholars at Wincheſter College. His lordſhip's object in this donation is to reward thoſe who have been exemplary for diligence, conduct, and talents.

Mr. Hinxman has lately (for the fourth time) ſent ſix quarters of wheat to Wincheſter market, to be diſpoſed of in ſmall quantities among the poor, at half the market price.

Lord Rolle has given a donation of 50l. to the county hoſpital.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. Weeks, to Miſs Dell.

At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Ray, of New Barn, to Miſs Cooper.—Alſo Mr. Fielder, of Holden, to Miſs H. Cooper.

At Goſport, Sam. Jellico, eſq. to Mrs. Curry, widow of the late Thomas Curry, jun. eſq.

At Owleſbury, Mr. J. Atkins, of Kimbridge, to Miſs Buckland, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Robert Tredgold, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Atkins.

At Crandall, Mr. H. Goodman, of South Place, to Miſs May, of Crookham.

Died.] At Fairlee, Iſle of Wight, John White, eſq. barriſter at law.

At Bramdean, Mrs. Hodges, wife of Chriſtopher Hodges, eſq.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, coachmaker.—Mrs. Denniſon and Mrs. Page, two of the widows of Biſhop Morley's College.

At the Soke, near Wincheſter, Mrs. Lucas.

At Swanmore, Mr. Peter Threſher, of the army.

At Chilland, Mrs. Gale.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Kenworthy, wife of Mr. Kenworthy, of the Tranſport Store of that port.

At Portſea, Mrs. Morey, widow.

At Stratton, Mrs. Kerſley.

At Purbrook Heath, aged 85, Mr. W. Bedford, formerly an eminent merchant of Portſmouth.

At Petersfield, Capt. Andrews, of the 69th regiment.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, aged 66, Mrs. E. W. Heneage, relict of J. W. Heneage, eſq. late of Cadeby, in Lincolnſhire.

At Southampton, Mrs. Morris.

At Fareham, Mr. Nance.

At Fordingbridge, the Rev. J. Howes, vicar of that place; a man of exemplary good conduct, and of a benevolent, humane diſpoſition.

WILTSHIRE.

The Crown-inn, at Everly, in this county, has lately been robbed of upwards of 1000l. in caſh and notes, and ſeveral articles of plate. The money had been paid to Mr. Smith, the proprietor, on the preceding evening, in part of the conſideration money for the ſtock on the premiſes, which he had agreed to quit the next morning.

The freedom of the city of Saliſbury has lately been unanimouſly voted to Lord Nelſon, in gratitude for the important ſervices he has rendered his country.

The Committee of the Wilts and Berks Canal have lately made their final call upon the proprietors, for the ſum of nineteen ſhillings each, being the remainder of their reſpective ſubſcriptions of 100l. per ſhare, for the purpoſe of completing that work.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. W. Reeves, of Laverſtock, to Mrs. Carpenter.

At the Cathedral, Sir Thomas Williams, knt. Captain of the Endymion, to Miſs Wapſhare, eldeſt daughter of the late C. Wapſhare, eſq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Halcomb, late of the Caſtle-inn, to Mrs. Hancock, widow of the late B. Hancock, eſq.

Mr W. Matravers, of Semington, near Melkſham, to Miſs Hinton, of Horningſham Farm.

Died.] At Saliſbury, on his way to Bath, aged 56, John Stanhope, eſq. a rear admiral in the royal navy, in which ſervice he had been honourably engaged for upwards of 45 years.—Aged 23, Mr. W. Chubb.

At Newnton, aged 76, Mr. Andrews.

Miſs

Miſs Harriet Long, ſecond daughter of Beeſton Long, eſq. of Sutton.

At Ford, near Saliſbury, Miſs Blake, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Blake.

At Bratton, Miſs Mary Whitaker.

At Monkton Deverell, Mrs. S. Lucas.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has recently been reſolved, that the drainage of the rivers Brue and Axe, ſhall be undertaken by the proprietors of the lands in the vicinity of each, ſeparately and not conjointly as had been before intended.

The magiſtrates of this county, and thoſe alſo of the cities of Bath and Briſtol, have prohibited the baking and ſelling of any other than ſtandard wheaten bread, within their reſpective juriſdictions, for the ſpace of three months.

The annual meeting of the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, was holden at Bath, on the 9th day of December, when, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Preſident of the Society, and ſeveral other noblemen, members of parliament; eminent graziers and farmers, from almoſt every part of the kingdom, attended; and the following premiums and bounties were voted, viz.—To T. Joyce, eſq. for the fineſt piece of navy-blue broad-cloth, from Engliſh wool, a premium of 10l. 10s.—J. Waldron, eſq. for the fineſt piece of white kerſeymere, from Engliſh wool, 5l. 5s.—Mr. A. Cook, for dibbling with wheat, 24 acres 5l. 5s.—Mr. B. Travers, for producing various ſpecimens of ſeedling potatoes, 5l. 5s. —B. Pryce, eſq. for his Eſſay on employing the Poor in Workhouſes, 3l. 3s.—Dr. Parry, the thanks of this ſociety, accompanied by an honorary piece of plate, for his excellent work on the Practicability and Advantage of producing in the Britiſh Iſles, Clothing Wool equal to that of Spain, 10l. 10s. and for a very ſuperior fleece of wool, produced from a mixture of the Spaniſh and Ryland breed, 5l. 5s.—T. Crook, eſq. for exhibiting the beſt breeding ſow, with her offſpring, 5l. 5s. and for a fine Devon bull, 2l. 12s. 6d.—Counſellor Worrall, for a beautiful Devon heifer, 2l. 2s. —J. Billingſley, eſq. for a valuable cow and offſpring, 5l. 5s.—Mr. Wincle, for ten ram lambs, of the Leiceſter breed, 10l. 10s.—W. Whitaker, eſq. for four ſheep, Spaniſh breed mixed, 5l. 5s.—G. W. Hall, eſq. for the beſt breed of neat cattle, (Devon) 21l. —Mr. Clayton, for the beſt fat ſheep, 5l. 5s. —Mr. Bryant, for a fat ſheep, 3l. 3s —J. Provis, for producing a machine of great merit, for ſpooling and winding yarn, 10l. 10s.—Mr. T. Redhall, for exhibiting a machine for grinding and dreſſing wheat and other grain, 10l.—Mr. J. Brown, for his machine to drill turnips, and a horſe-hoe to keep clean the intervals, 3l. 3s.

[*All the foregoing in plate bearing inſcriptions.*]

Four labourers in huſbandry, for bringing up a great number of children without aid, and nine others, for long and meritorious ſervices, received a premium of three guineas each; and S. Leonard, for reaping 5A. 11P. of wheat, received a premium of two guineas.

The following new premiums were agreed to be added to the liſt for the year enſuing; viz. 1. To the labourer in huſbandry or gardening, who ſhall have taught his children to read before their attaining the age of 12. 2. For preventing wheat in ſhips or ſtore-houſes from contracting damage by muſt, &c. and for reſtoring damaged wheat to a wholeſome ſtate. 3. For harveſting the greateſt number of acres of rye, in proportion to the ſize of the farm. 4. For the fineſt piece of navy blue cloth, dyed in the wool, ſorted from the fleece, in the Spaniſh manner only, of R. F. and T. 5. For growing on the greateſt quantity of land, not leſs than 6 acres, in the ſpring of 1801, a ſort of ſpring wheat, long tried and approved as bread-corn in the iſland of Jerſey, and there called *Froment Tremés; ou de Trois Mois.* 6. For producing new and valuable varieties of potatoes from ſeed. 7. For producing, from an Engliſh flock, ſuch ſuperior wool, as may be found moſt uniformly excellent in the manufacture of broad-cloth. 8. For an experimental proof, whether neat cattle or ſheep increaſe moſt from the ſame coſt of food. 9. For building the greateſt number of cheap and durable cottages, with ground to be annexed. 10. For allotting the greateſt number of ſmall garden farms.

Among other matters of public advantage, the preſent ſtate of proviſions, and the proſpect of ſupply, engaged the particular attention of the meeting. It was underſtood that by adopting the ſtricteſt economy, aided by importation, the country may ſafely reſt in a tranquil hope of gradual relief from its preſent difficulties.

The meeting alſo received the moſt ſatisfactory information, that in moſt parts of the Weſt of England, not only a larger quantity of land than uſual had been ſown with bread-corn, in the late autumn, but that the growing crops preſent an highly-favourable appearance; and have good reaſon to conclude, that the ſame flattering proſpect exiſts in other parts of the nation.

The meeting was likewiſe unanimous in their opinion, that the future permanent ſupply of the country muſt largely depend on the general adoption of means to bring into cultivation the waſte and neglected lands of theſe kingdoms, and in ſuch a manner as to render more comfortable the labourers in huſbandry, as well in the old as in new diſtricts, by erecting and repairing cottages, and annexing to them ſuitable quantities of land.

On Tueſday the 22d ult. in conſequence of heavy and inceſſant rains, the water in the River Avon, at Bath, and particularly in

in the upper part, roſe to a greater height than it had been at for upwards of 50 years. Horſe-ſtreet, and all the lower parts of the city, were completely inundated, even to the pit-door of the theatre; great fears were entertained for the remaining ſide of Pulteney Bridge, (the whole north-ſide of which had been previouſly carried away as mentioned in our laſt, p. 483,) but its having ſtood this trying teſt, has given confidence of its ſafety, and renders the ſituation of the inhabitants in the New-Town much more agreeable.

Government has conſigned a cargo of herrings from Leith, to the collectors of the cuſtoms at Briſtol, for the relief of the labouring poor of that city; and the mayor and other gentlemen have ſubſcribed a fund, and have ſent for another cargo, for the ſame laudable purpoſe. Briſtol is to be the depoſit of all the herrings, with which government mean to ſupply the neighbouring country.

Married] At Bath, Mr. Lindley, a celebrated performer on the violoncello, to Miſs Taylor, alſo of great muſical celebrity.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Mr. Eden, vicar of St. Nicholas, to Miſs Chambers.—Mr. J. Parſons, an eminent grazier, to Miſs Blews, both of Yatton.—Mr. Jacques, merchant, to Miſs Erwin, of Clifton.—Mr. A. Alman, broker, to Miſs J. Alexander.

At Dunſter, Mr. James Newton, of Redhuiſh, to Miſs Sarah Leigth.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Scrope, relict of the late Dr. Scrope, of Caſtle-Coombe, and ſiſter of E. Lambert, eſq. of Boynton, Wilts.—Mrs. E. Wade, relict of the late Rev. N. Wade, rector of Preſton.—Mr. Rowbotham, many years a reſpectable performer at the Bath and Briſtol theatres.—Mrs. Sheppard, wife of the Rev. E. Sheppard, of Chatham-row.—The Rev. Dr. Stuart.—Aged 83, Mrs. Price, relict of B. Price, eſq. of Eaſt Charlton, Berks.—Aged 69, Mr. Gibbons, ſen. an eminent grocer and tea-dealer.—Aged 80, Mrs. Iſted, relict of A. Iſted, eſq of Exton, in Northamptonſhire.—Mrs. Tripp, relict of J. Tripp, eſq, barriſter at law, late of Thunton.—Aged 60, S. Hall, eſq.—I. Singer, eſq.—In Queen-ſquare, J. Seymour, eſq. a gentleman of reſpectable family and good fortune, in Dorſetſhire; and a few days after, in New King-ſtreet, at an advanced age. Mrs. Seymour, his mother.—Aged 67, Mrs. Bottle, wife of Mr. Bottle, builder.

At Briſtol, Miſs Owen, in St. John's-ſtreet.—Miſs Viney, in St. Thomas's-ſt.—Mr. Thompſon, in Trinity-ſtreet.—Mrs. Fear, wife of Mr. Fear, currier.—Mr. J. Arnold, undertaker.—Mr. Francis, undertaker.—Mr. R. Cottle, corn-meter.—Mr. Blake and Mr. J. Newnham, publicans.—Mrs. M. Witherell, aged near 100 years, widow of the late Mr. J. Witherell, of Wells, and mother of Mr. Witherell, in the Old Market.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Huiſh, wife of Mr. Huiſh, tobacconiſt.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, haberdaſher and hoſier.—Mr. Jackſon, woollen-draper.

At the Hotwells, Lady Molyneux, relict of the late Rt. Hon. Sir C. Molyneux.—At his houſe in College Place, Mr. W. Patty, an eminent architect.—M. S. Harrington.—Mr. W. Criſp, publican.—Mrs. Pember, wife of Mr. Pember, attorney.—Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. Thomas Barrett.—Miſs Burgeſs.

At Clifton, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. Hopkins, woollen-draper.

At Chilcompton, Mrs. Tooker, wife of John Tooker, eſq. major-commandant of the Chew and Chewton Volunteers.

The 25th of Dec. at Chard, much lamented, after a lingering and painful illneſs, which he bore with the reſignation and patience of a Chriſtian, aged 62, W. Toulmin, M. D. He was formerly a ſurgeon and apothecary of conſiderable eminence, at Hackney, near London.

In London, Mrs. Godfrey, who had practiſed midwifery in Bath, 60 years.

At Hampſtead, T. Rundell, eſq. a member of the common-council, and late an eminent ſurgeon of Bath.

At Wells, R. Tudway, eſq. brother to C. Tudway, eſq. M.P. for that city.

At Dunſter, Miſs Eſcott, a maiden lady.

At Everſhot, Mr. John Jacobs, many years ſchoolmaſter of that place.

At Fitzhead, immediately after having made a hearty dinner, Mr. Toogood, an opulent and reſpectable farmer.

At Box, near Bath, Mr. Cottle.

At Congerſbury, John Knight, eſq.

At Douſton, near Shepton-Mallett, Mr. Jeffery.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Beveridge Chapel, Mr. A. Wakely, exciſe-officer, aged 28, to Mrs. C. Tarver, of Cranborne, aged 51.

At Gillingham, Mr. J. Gauntlett, of Sherrington-mill, Wilts. to Miſs Heal.

Died] At Dorcheſter, Miſs S. Churchill.

At Bridport, Mr. Samuel Punfield, ſail-cloth maker.

At Hyde, near Bridport, the Rev. C. Sherive.

At Weymouth, the Rev. Joſ. Wilkins, one of the miniſters of the Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town. For liberality of ſentiment, generoſity, and uniform integrity, he had but few equals, and ſcarcely any ſuperiors.

At Poole, aged 22, Mr. James Waitt.

At Broadway, near Weymouth, Mrs. De Borgi, wife of Mr. Thomas De Borgi, late of Piddletown.

DEVONSHIRE.

R. Locke, of Brunſworthy, near North Moulton, is taking meaſures to introduce his

his improved mode of planting potatoes, by which the laſt ſeaſon produced a very extraordinary increaſe of that uſeful article, as mentioned in our laſt.

A handſome ſubſcription has been raiſed in Exeter and applied to the relief of the indigent ſufferers, by the late inundation in that city and its ſuburbs, whoſe loſs is eſtimated at 650l. The donations amount to nearly 200l. of which 50l. was ſubſcribed by James Buller, eſq.

The freedom of the borough of Barnſtaple has lately been preſented to Sir Edward Pellew, as a token of reſpect for the ſignal ſervice rendered by him to his country. Sir Edward has offered himſelf a candidate for that borough.

The ſubſcription now on foot at Exeter, for the purpoſe of reducing the price of coals to the poor, is very liberally ſupported. The Exeter Volunteer Fuſileers, and the fourth and fifth company of the Exeter Volunteers, have given one day's pay (officers and men) in aid of this charitable purpoſe.

At the late annual meeting of the Dulverton and Bampton Agricultural Society, the premium for the beſt half ſcore of ſtore ewes was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Surridge, of Bampton; and for the beſt bull to Mr. John Hill, of Weſt Auſtey. Premiums were alſo given to John Down, William Hydon, and William Bindon, for having brought up the greateſt number of legitimate children without parochial aſſiſtance.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE embargo which has been laid on all Britiſh ſhipping in the ports of *Ruſſia*, muſt be attended with much inconvenience and loſs to the merchants in this country. No leſs than 105 veſſels are detained at Peterſburg, 71 at Riga, and a conſiderable number in the other ports. In conſequence of this event, hemp, iron, tallow, and other articles imported from Ruſſia, have greatly advanced in price. A liberal ſubſcription has been entered into by the principal merchants in the Ruſſian trade, for the relief of the ſeamen detained, and they have agreed to continue the pay of the men till they ſhall be liberated. The diſpute is, however, likely to be of great ultimate ſervice to the country, by the extenſion of its iron produce. More than twenty additional furnaces are now building in Monmouthſhire, Glamorganſhire, and at Llanelly in Caermarthenſhire; averaging the produce of each at forty tons of pig-iron weekly, the additional annual produce will be 51,600 weight. And at leaſt as many more furnaces are in contemplation in the neighbourhood of Swanſea.

The Government of Holland, finding that the exportation of *grain* to this country is ſtill continued, has again more ſtrictly prohibited it. The trade between Holland and this country is however ſtill carried on in other articles, under authority of ſome late acts of parliament and orders of council.

An Act has been paſſed, continuing till forty days after the commencement of the firſt ſeſſion of Parliament that ſhall be held after the firſt of September 1801, the Acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion for prohibiting the exportation, and permitting the importation of corn and other *articles of proviſion* without payment of duty; for allowing the uſe of ſugar in the brewing of beer; for reducing the duties upon ſpirits diſtilled from melaſſes and ſugar; and for prohibiting the making of low wines or ſpirits from wheat and certain other articles in Scotland.

Further bounties have been granted on the *importation of corn*, viz. On every quarter of oats weighing 264lbs. or upwards, imported into Great Britain before the 1ſt of October 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the average price in London, publiſhed in the Gazette in the third week after the importation thereof, ſhall be leſs than 40s. per quarter. On every quarter of barley, weighing 352lbs. or upwards, ditto, equal to the ſum by which the average price is leſs than 50s. per quarter. On every quarter of peaſe, ditto, equal to the ſum by which the average price is leſs than 75s. per quarter. On every quarter of beans, ditto, equal to the ſum by which the average price is leſs than 50s. per quarter.

Government being deſirous of encouraging as much as poſſible the *Herring Fiſhery* in the Frith of Forth, have directed, that all perſons who are willing to engage therein ſhall be allowed ſalt, duty free, ſufficient for preſerving their fiſh for ſix or eight weeks, with complete protection from the impreſs, as well while employed in the fiſhery, as while going thither or returning home; beſides which, perſons deſirous of going to the fiſhery will be allowed a free paſſage to the Forth, and a conveyance for their nets, on application to the Collector of the Cuſtoms. An Act has alſo been paſſed to permit till the firſt of October 1801, the importation of herrings and other fiſh, the produce of the fiſhery carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunſwick, Newfoundland, and the Coaſt of Labrador, into this country, without payment of duty.

The manufactures of *Glaſgow* have been almoſt at a ſtand for nearly a twelvemonth paſt, which has produced great diſtreſs; this has ariſen chiefly from an obſtruction created in the Weſt India markets, by capturing the Spaniſh veſſels coming there to trade,

trade, which, as it is attended with ſerious injury to this country, is a ſubject deſerving the earlieſt attention of Government.

The manufactures of *Leeds* are likewiſe at preſent very ſtagnant, from the market for coarſe woollens being deſtroyed by the inability of the poor to purchaſe neceſſary cloathing.

Great numbers of the Journeyman in *London*, particularly the Cabinet-makers, Taylors, and Printers, have lately entered into combinations for the purpoſe of obtaining an advance of wages, and ſome proſecutions of the chief promoters of theſe proceedings have taken place. We are ſenſible that it may be neceſſary to reſtrain ſuch attempts within the bounds of moderation, and that as every advance of wages ultimately falls on the conſumer, it muſt generally be attended with ſome diſadvantage to the trade or manufacture in which it takes place, but it would be a ſacrifice of humanity to the moſt ſelfiſh principles, not to admit, that at a time when ſuch an enormous difference has taken place in the expences of the labouring claſſes, a proportionate advance ought to be made in their pay.

Cotton-wool has lately declined in price, but not very materially.

Raw Sugars have advanced conſiderably.

Fine Coffee, about a month ſince, had lowered in price very conſiderably, but has ſince riſen again.

The amount of the Notes of the BANK OF ENGLAND in circulation during the year paſt, appears to have been generally upwards of 15,000,000l.; when the Bank ſtopped payment in caſh, their notes amounted to 8,640,250l.; the cauſe of the great increaſe ſince that period is a ſubject that deſerves enquiry, particularly at the preſent moment, when the extenſion of paper credit is but too juſtly ſuſpected of contributing in no ſmall degree to the ſupport of thoſe practices, by which the evils which the country at preſent experiences are greatly increaſed. The amount of 1l. and 2l. Bank-notes in circulation appears by the lateſt accounts to be little more than 2,000,000l.: it would be a great convenience to the public, particularly to retail traders, if the Company were to pay off theſe notes, which, perhaps, create ten times more trouble than the whole amount of larger notes, and the Company are certainly able to diſcharge them if they pleaſe, as there is great reaſon to believe the amount of caſh and bullion at preſent in the hands of the bank very conſiderably exceeds double this ſum.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the uncommon mildneſs of the weather to the preſent period, that all the different operations of huſbandry have proceeded without the leaſt interruption or inconvenience, ſo that farmers were indeed ſcarcely ever in a ſtate of greater forwardneſs with their buſineſs. The young wheat crops were, we believe, hardly ever remembered to have ſo fine and healthy an appearance as they exhibit at preſent, which circumſtance, added to the greatly increaſed extent of ground covered with this ſort of grain, affords the moſt favourable appearance for the next year.

The prices of wheat, and all ſorts of grain, ſtill keep much higher than we can conceive the ſtate of the crops, the produce of laſt year, and the imports that have been made into the country juſtify.

The feed of *Milch Cows* in ſome diſtricts is becoming ſcarce; we have heard of turnips being ſold for this purpoſe as high as from thirty to forty pounds the acre, to be drawn; and when eaten on the fields by ſheep, from ſeven to nine pounds; the feed of ſtock in general has however ſeldom in any winter been ſo plentiful or ſo abundant as during the preſent, which has cauſed the prices of butcher's meat to be proportionably lower than thoſe of moſt other neceſſary articles of food. It has likewiſe tended to keep down the prices of ſome ſorts of lean ſtock.

From the uncommon dearneſs of all the articles that are requiſite for the feeding of *hogs*, pork is, and muſt neceſſarily be, extravagantly high. At Smithfield, Newgate, and Leadenhall Market, it yields from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d. per ſtone.

On account of the warmth and general mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and the unuſual quantity of graſs in the paſtures, the *Houſe-lamb Feeders* have been enabled to get them forward with much leſs trouble than uſual.

Hay ſtill brings a good price; and the price of *Straw* is nearly as laſt month.

Hops, of the good kinds, ſtill fetch high prices.

Horſes of the beſt kinds are dear, but bad ones are ſcarcely ſaleable at all.

At Andover fair, on the 17th, *Cheeſe* experienced a rapid decline in price, 55s. to 75s. per cwt.: inferior, 42s. and much remained unſold.

The ſhew of *Cattle* in Smithfield, previous to Chriſtmas, was this year remarkably well attended, and the cattle exhibited not only marked the great attention of the breeders of thoſe diſtricts from whence they came, but likewiſe the vaſt advantages of cultivating the improved breeds of all ſorts of ſtock.